THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIANS

Monster Meeting at New York.

Archbishop McCloskey Denounces the Order.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The monster mass meeting at Jones' Wood yesterday, was a great success. Quiet and order prevailed and enthusiasm marked the whole proceedings. There were not less than 100,000 people on the grounds. The gathering was unanimous in favor of meeting England's system of repressive measures by a hostile demonstration, and a large sum of money was contributed as the sinews of war for that purpose.

Archbishop McCloskey, in an exhortation preliminary to his regular discourse in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, denounced Fenianism, and called upon all Catholics to withdraw from it. He was particularly severe on the Jones' Wood demonstration.

The circular of the Archbishop in opposition to the Fenian movement was read to the congregations of all the Catholic churches by the pastors, some of whom accompanied the reading by remarks of approval. While it was being read in St. Bridget's Church, a man in the assemblage rose, and vehemently protested against it. Several persons were called upon by the officiating clergyman to put the disturber out, but they declined to do so.

THE FENIANS AND THE CHURCH.

Archbishop McCloskey Denounces the Movement in Unmistakable Language.

From the Herald of to-day.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was filled yesterday, as usual, with a large congregation. Before commencing his sermon his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey delivered himself in the following terms on the subject of Fenianism:—

We want to say a few words to you on a subject with which many of you are acquainted. It is in reference to a call for a meeting of some of those who are known as leaders in the Fenian movement. It is the call made by them for an aggregate or mass meeting this evening in Jones' Wood. The object for which this meeting is called it is not necessary for me to state, from the fact that it is a call of the Fenian Brotherhood and Irishmen generally, to assemble in Jones' Wood. Now I desire to speak to you on this subject in all calmness. I wish not to use words in reference to this subject that will be calculated to excite feelings of indignation or violence. I speak as a Catholic Bishop of a people who are known to have the Catholic faith deeply implanted in their hearts—who are jealous of all that concerns the honor and credit of that holy faith both in the eyes of God and men. On the merits of Fenianism it is not my purpose at all to speak, as nearly all know what is the opinion held of it almost universally by all the bishops and priests of the whole Catholic Church, and all men know how unfortunately a very large class of Irish Catholics have been in this instance an exception to what has been their history in all time in closing their ears to the counsels of the fathers of the flock upon this subject, and listening to the counsels of self-constituted leaders. I do not call in question the motives by which they are actuated. No one sympathizes more deeply with afflicted Ireland than he who now speaks to you. God forbid that any word of his should ever militate against what are Ireland's real, best and highest interests. If we are opposed to this movement *in toto*, it is not because we sympathize with the English Government but because we sympathize in the true spirit with Ireland. We have seen nothing yet, and we expect nothing from this Fenian movement but what will be to the great detriment of Ireland and its people, both in that country and also in this, the land of their adoption. We believe that only injury will come of this movement, and time will prove who is in the right and who is in the wrong. We believe that as nothing but mischief has so far come of it, nothing but mischief will further come of it. And I say it not only in the interests of our brethren in their own land, but also in our interests here. If our people persist, as unfortunately they have persisted thus far, in a movement which all sensible men and all true friends of Ireland consider one of folly, which must result in nothing but destruction and mischief, it will not only incite England to oppress Ireland still more, and to rivet still more securely the chains upon her people, but it will incite perhaps the anger and disgust of the American people themselves against us. And I say in all the sincerity of my heart that I look to this movement with a feeling of deep apprehension, for the reason of the spirit that has been evinced by those whose counsel the people have followed by this movement, that it will raise up against Irishmen, first as Irishmen and then as Catholics, in this land, a spirit of persecution equal to that under which they have so long groaned in their own land. I appeal to all men, and beg of them for their own sakes and for the sake of their religion and their God, to withdraw themselves from a movement that has already gone too far. The reason alleged for not listening to advice from Bishops and clergy in this matter is that they say this is a political movement, and that therefore the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have nothing to do with it, and must stand aside from it. That is true. Bishops and priests have nothing to do with it. They say that this movement has nothing to do with religion. Unfortunately it is too true it has not. But religion has something to do with it. This day is sacred to God and to the hearing of His words. It is Sunday. It is not a day for politics. It is not a day for public demonstrations; but it is a day for Catholic people to assemble in the house of God, pay their vows and thanks to Him, offer their prayers for the prosperity and peace of the land they love and to which they have been so faithful. These Fenian demonstrations are bad enough on any day; but there are days enoneh in the week, and if they will not be given to those meetings let God's day at least be spared from them. This act of a public meeting being held this afternoon is an open profanation of the Lord's day. It is and will be regarded as a public scandal; it will be a torch to the feelings of the whole Christian community, and if this admonition is neglected all the Catholics will be held responsible for this outrage; and our Christian brethren who revered the Lord's day already look upon this movement as a profanation of this day; and all who do will ask in astonishment what does all this mean? They will say, here are Irishmen and Catholics offering a public insult to the day of the Lord. Hence it is that I have addressed a circular to all the Catholic clergy of this city to warn their flocks to abstain from this demonstration on the day sacred to religion and to God. This invitation of a public meeting is addressed to Catholics to leave their religious leaders, and gather to listen to men in Jones' Wood speaking violent and inflammatory language to them. At least respect this day, which is sacred to God. Take no part in the gathering. Here is the place to show your sympathies, where you will not provoke God's anger, but can invoke His blessing.

The Archbishop then commenced the delivery of his sermon, which was a very eloquent discourse. It was a noticeable feature of the congregation that it was chiefly composed of ladies and old men. The young men were present in very small force indeed.

The Fenian Uprising.

From the New York Tribune of to-day.

MATERIAL AID.

From every quarter, since the English Government has led the Fenians to believe it was frightened, letters have been received, containing the strongest professions of devotion to the cause of their oppressed countrymen, and money to be expended for arms and munitions of war. The Lonsghore men of Brooklyn are said to have contributed $200; and another Circle, location not given, is alleged to have forwarded to the headquarters in this city the sum of $4000, by express.

The sale of bonds, of all denominations, is represented as exceedingly active, and $50,000 worth had been taken at par up to 8 P. M. of Saturday. Meetings have been held in nearly all the Circles, and preparations are being everywhere made for the purpose of raising money to meet the present emergency. The John Mitchell Circle, of Brooklyn, subscribed $1500 a few nights ago, and telegrams from all parts of the country announce that Fenian bonds are in great demand.

FENIAN MILITARY MATTERS.

The military council of the O'Mahony faction held a protracted session on Saturday. In regard to what was done, it keeps its own councils religiously, though rumors of the most encouraging, satisfactory, and exciting kind are rife in all quarters. Many of these it would be manifestly unwise to make public in the absence of a sure foundation in fact, but some of them are doubtless true.

Among those entitled to credence may be mentioned the statement that applications for commissions in the Fenian army are quite numerous, for the reason, principally, that high positions in the service are less disagreeable than places in the ranks. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed, and a project, which met the unanimous approval of the Military Board, was presented in the minutest detail.

BRITISH SOIL A BASE OF OPERATIONS.

From the headquarters of the Roberts faction an address has been issued. It gives little information, however, as to either present or prospective movements, but intimates that some "action" is imminent. T. W. Sweeney, the Secretary of War, seems determined to make his base of operations on British soil; but where or when he is too much of a soldier to state.

A WANT OF SINEW ONLY PREVENTS A FIGHT.

While General Sweeney urges Irishmen to rally round the green flag of their native land, President Roberts takes another and better method of producing the same result by promising them a fight. If this should prove unsuccessful, they will indeed seem recreant to their national instincts and the individual record of their past history. Here is the President's pronunciamento:—

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No 734 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—*To the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irishmen of America.—Brothers and Fellow Countrymen:*—I call upon all patriotic Irishmen who desire to fight for Ireland to report at once to General Sweeney. There is not an hour to be lost. Send in to these headquarters the sinews of war, the want of which detains us in New York when we should be in the field of battle.

Come forward, then, with your means and contribute liberally, and you shall receive, for all the sums of $10 and over, Irish national bonds, and a guarantee from General Sweeney and myself that the money will be scrupulously expended for arms and munitions of war.

I rely upon you to do your duty to Ireland. We are ready to do ours. Yours, fraternally,

W. R. ROBERTS.

RESIGNATIONS.

Notwithstanding the increased enthusiasm, and the profusion of promises from the Fenian leaders that everything needed to supply the "brave men in the gap" will be furnished if the straining of every nerve of the financial department can produce that result, some of the more prominent members have recently tendered resignations of important positions. The latest letter of this kind is from Dr. John T. Nagle, Head Centre of the Manhattan District. He assures President Roberts that it is from "no lack of warmth, no fear of labor, no lessening of hope," but from "events beyond his control and circumstances out of his reach." He does not, however, leave the Brotherhood, and is assured that "the day is dawning for Erin—that the sun of her fame is rising, soon to burst in grandeur upon her green banner, her isle of beauty, and her children of virtue."

Mr. Patrick O'Rourke, Treasurer of the Brotherhood for many years under the Philadelphia Constitution, has also resigned. He has received votes of thanks from every Congress, and frequent testimonials from H. C. F. B. John O'Mahony, from whose policy, however, he dissented. He also retains his membership in the Senate wing of the Brotherhood.

EPISCOPAL COLD WATER.

A call was issued from the Fenian headquarters, on Friday, for an "aggregate meeting" to be held at Jones' Wood, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Great preparations were made; arrangements for the preservation of order was perfected and the most prominent members of the organization were promised as speakers. Upon all these measures for a good demonstration Archbishop McCloskey dashed the following pailful of cold water, addressed to all the clergymen in his archbishopric:—

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, March 6, 1866.—Reverend Dear Sir:—I learn with much pain and regret that it is proposed by some of the leaders of the Fenian movement to hold a mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon in Jones' Wood. As most of those, unfortunately, who are connected with this movement profess themselves Catholics, I feel it my duty to beg of you to admonish and exhort your people to take no part in what must be regarded as an open profanation of the Lord's day, and as of public scandal to religion and an outrage to the feelings of all good Catholics, especially in this holy season of Lent. Such an act can hardly fail to provoke the anger of God no less than the sorrow and indignation of all sincere Christians. Very sincerely yours, in faith,

†JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

—Numerous applications are received daily at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Washington, for bounty, on account of service in the navy, by persons who enlisted as substitutes. It has been decided that such persons forfeit all right to bounty.

—The Albany and Boston Railroad Company, an organization formed to open the road from Waterford Junction to Eagle Bridge, has secured nearly all the right of way between the two points, and will be ready to commence operations on the opening of Spring.

—The Russian army has been reduced from 1,135,000 men in 1864 to 805,000, a lower figure than that of the army after the close of the Crimean war. The military expenses have been reduced about 56,000,000 roubles, about £5,000,000.

—A few days since some person threw a lighted Pharoah's serpent into the bear pit in the Zoological Gardens, in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. The bear attacked the serpent, and set his own coat on fire. A plunge in an adjoining tank extinguished the flames, but not until the animal had sustained serious injuries.

—Some singular fatalities were recorded in London in the last week of January. A girl died of "cholera morbus," accelerated by a "clot of blood in the heart." An engineer died of "hemorrhage from the brachial artery severed by the glass of a skylight." And another man died from "thrombus of the basilar artery."

—M. Victorien Sardou, the eminent dramatic author, is extremely ill; he has overworked himself, and his nerves are completely unstrung. He spends most of his time in a warm bath, to relax his nervous system. His physicians have ordered him to abstain entirely from intellectual labor.

—The Marquis de Lema, Spanish Minister in Paris, seems to be on uncomfortable terms with the world in general. Happening the other day to complain to Baron Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador, that he was not invited to the Imperial table at a recent dinner in the Tuileries, the baron roughly replied that it was none of his business, and that the Emperor was at liberty to measure his attentions to his guests according to his own pleasure. The irritated Spaniard sent a challenge to the baron, and it was only by the intervention of friends that peace was arranged. The marquis, however speaks of resigning his office.

THIRD EDITION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador Joins Chili and Peru Against Spain.

Loss of a Peruvian Steam Frigate.

An Iron-Clad also Wrecked.

American Steamer Seized at Panama.

The Spanish-Chilian Imbroglio

The End of the War in Bolivia.

Tremendous Earthquakes in Nicaragua.

Revolt of the Chinese Laborers on the Chincha Islands.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer *Costa Rica* arrived at a late hour last night, with $1,469,000 in treasure, from Aspinwall.

Ecuador had joined Chili and Peru against Spain.

The Peruvian steam-frigate *Amazona*, with forty guns, and the iron-clad *Leo* were totally lost by accidentally running ashore.

The American steamer *Uncle Sam* was seized at Panama, on suspicion of loading stores for the Spaniards.

There has been but little change in affairs in Chili. All of the Spanish fleet remained at Valparaiso, except the *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanco*, screw-frigates.

The vessels are after the allied squadron. They looked into the Bay of Talacahuano, and were last seen off Juan Fernandez. It was thought the Spaniards may establish a depot for coal and provisions at the latter point.

Commodore Nunez, commander of the Spanish squadron, had declared all Chilian coal, no matter where found, to be considered contraband of war, and also notified the foreign consuls at Valparaiso.

The blockade of Caldera has been raised.

In Bolivia the civil war is ended, the President having been victorious in a fight at Wachs. A general amnesty has been granted to all political enemies.

The situation in Peru remains the same. Two important decrees had been issued by the Government respecting privateers, one of which recognizes as Peruvian citizens all persons engaged in the maritime service of the nation or its allies, and all those who may engage in the same service hereafter. The second makes regulations to which men-of-war and privateers must conform in regard to prizes captured or recovered from the enemy.

The United States steamer *Mohongo* remained at Valparaiso. The *Nyaek* left that port for Callao, where the *Wateree* was on the 13th.

Advices from Central America report that Granada and Masaga, in Nicaragua, experienced twenty-four shocks of earthquake in twenty-four hours, eight of which were of alarming severity.

The volcano of Turrubalba, in Costa Rica, was in a very active state, emitting volumes of smoke and dust. Earthquakes were also experienced in San Jose.

The Chinese laborers at the Chincha Islands attempted to massacre all the overseers, who were also Chinamen. Twenty-six were killed and wounded, when the troops restored order. Those killed were horribly butchered with pickaxes, hammers, and knives.

It is rumored that an attempt was made to overthrow the Government of the Dictator of Peru, on the night of February 13th, by the adherents of the former Government. It resulted in a complete failure, and the ringleaders were lodged in prison.

The United States steamers *Saginaw* and *Suwanee* were at Acapulco on February 17th.

Just before the departure of the *Costa Rica*, it was learned that the guard of native soldiers placed on board the *Uncle Sam* was to be removed, and the ship placed under the surveillance of the United States ship *St. Mary*.

Destructive Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The storage warehouse of Johnson, Lane & Co., on Ridge and Pearl streets, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $300,000. Two thousand bales of cotton were destroyed. The total loss amounted to $500,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as, it is said, a discharged employe was heard to utter threats of burning the building. The police are in search of him.

Accident to General Scott.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Information has been received that General Scott was somewhat injured, but not seriously, by a fall from his berth on the trip from Key West to New Orleans. He recovered slowly, and attended church on the 25th ultimo, though still feeble.

The Second United States Colored Troops.

FORT MONROE, March 5.—The steamer *Raleigh*, from New Orleans, with the 2d United States Colored Troops, arrived last night and proceeded to City Point for disembarkation.

Arrival of the Steamer "St. David."

PORTLAND, March 5.—The steamer *St. David*, from Glasgow, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Cabinet—The Radical Members Ordered to Hold On.

All speculations concerning Cabinet changes may as well be abandoned at once, for months to come at least. A private caucus of prominent Republicans was held some time since, at which it was resolved that the radical members of the Cabinet—meaning Stanton, Seward, and Harlan—should not only be requested not to resign, but especially requested to hold on to their present positions.

It was then and there determined that, should the President go to the extent of removing them by the nomination of persons to fill their places, their successors should not be confirmed in any case, no matter who they should be. It is claimed that the present incumbents rightfully hold their places in the Cabinet until their successors have been confirmed. Heretofore changes have generally been brought about by resignations. Now, if none resign and no new appointments be confirmed, it is claimed no change can be effected.

Admission of Tennessee.

It is universally expected that the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow make their report in regard to Tennessee. If not, an independent resolution will be introduced into the House to admit the members from that State. The report of the committee will be accompanied by the evidence taken, and upon its character will depend the action of many members who wish to be justified in their votes simply by the facts in the case. An immense edition of the report and evidence will be ordered for the use and information of the people.

North Carolina to Follow Tennessee.

Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, appeared on the surface at Willard's last night as a supporter of the President's policy of reconstruction, and as an intercessor for the speedy admission to the National Legislature of that loyal State. Loyal North Carolinians are confident that their State will immediately follow Tennessee in assuming her place in the constellation of States. They claim to be *en rapport* with the majority of the Reconstruction Committee.

Efforts to Re-establish the Government Works at Harper's Ferry.

A strong effort is being made before the proper authorities for the re-establishment of the Government gun shops and arsenal at Harper's Ferry. It is estimated that two millions of dollars or thereabouts will replace the Government property at that point destroyed during the war, and the Shenandoah people are anxious that the same should be appropriated. Meanwhile, orders have been issued from the Ordnance Department for the removal of the small remaining portion of machinery and other armory property at the Ferry to Springfield, Mass.

Alleged Nomination of General Meade for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Copperhead organ of this city, Thomas Florence's *Constitutional Union*, announces that General Meade has agreed to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he will be nominated by acclamation by that Convention, which meets at Harrisburg to-morrow. The editor of the above paper also says that General Meade has telegraphed to the President his intention of accepting the nomination on a platform endorsing the President's policy. This is mentioned only to show the ridiculous and desperate efforts of the Copperhead faction to make inroads upon the strength of the Union Party. No one credits the report.

From the West Indies.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer *Crusader*, from Jamaica, Port au Prince, and Turks' Island has arrived.

The Jamaica papers of February 19 have been received. A deputation of prominent men had waited on General O'Connor, and expressed thanks for his energetic measures in aid of the Governor in suppressing the late insurrection. Admiral Hope would remain on the Jamaica station as long as the Royal commission of investigation should sit.

A revolt occurred at Lucca February 7, on the part of some soldiers, one of whom had severely flogged a female in the streets, and was rescued from custody by his companions. The soldiers were finally overpowered by the police and citizens, and imprisoned to await their trial.

Turks' Island papers of the 24th ult. state that salt was in limited demand, nominally at 8 cents. A good supply on hand.

The steamer *Talisman*, from New York, has arrived leaky, having struck the sunken shoal, and fractured one of her plates. She had been repaired, and was perfectly seaworthy.

Late Demarara papers report the arrival of the British North American Commissioners, who were kindly welcomed and entertained before they left for Trinidad.

The cholera had disappeared from Guadaloupe, and not broken out in any of the adjacent islands.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA, March 5.—The conferees of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties met here on Saturday, and elected Elbridge Meconkey, of Montgomery, and J. Smith Futhey, of Chester, to represent this district at the Union State Convention at Harrisburg this week.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., March 4.—The 8th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, 956 strong, have arrived from New Orleans *en route* for Louisville.

500 bales of cotton have passed here during last week for Evansville; 400 for Louisville; 650 for Cincinnati; and 465 for St. Louis.

—It has been decided that no stamps are required on receipts given to officers of the United States Government; also, that no stamps will be required on certificates of officers of internal revenue, nor on affidavits made by or before them in reference to their accounts and vouchers.

—In addition to a railroad from Cairo to St. Louis, which will be built this summer, another line from Cairo to Vincennes, Ind., is contemplated, by which it is proposed to make a broad-gauge connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and thus secure a direct route to New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong, Read, and Agnew.—In the following cases opinions were delivered this morning:—

By Woodward, C. J.—John B. Houser and Daniel Berser vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria county. Judgment affirmed.

Wildey et al vs. Gallagher. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Kuhn vs. Boyd. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Christian Weller. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Fort Ihrie et al vs. the City of Philadelphia. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Allen vs. Conrad. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, J.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company vs. Briscoe. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed.

Provident Savings and Building Association vs. Daily. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—Flanigan vs. The City of Philadelphia. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Martin vs. Holt. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed.

The Supplemental Philadelphia List was then taken up and the following case argued:—

Pearson S. Pearson and Jesse White, Jr., copartners under the firm of P. S. Peterson & Co., vs. The Union National Bank of Philadelphia. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. The plaintiffs, brokers of the city, kept a deposit account with defendants, which in the space of about two months amounted to $656,843·05. Of this large sum the plaintiffs claim a balance due to them on August 4, 1865, of $21,535·31. This balance appears by the entries made by defendants' teller on the bank book of plaintiffs.

The defense is that on a certain deposit made July 31, 1865, amounting to $32,200, there was included a check drawn by the firm of Stamford & Houston upon the defendants for $9003, which, although received by the defendants as cash passed to plaintiffs' credit and charged against Stamford & Houston, the defendants claim to deduct, upon the allegation that the defendants had not at the time sufficient of the drawers' funds to pay the same. This check of Stamford & Houston was given to plaintiffs' in payment of a loan and the interest thereon, and was deposited on that day by them—where it was credited as cash in the book of plaintiffs of the bank. This, plaintiff claim was a payment which they had no right afterwards to revoke.

The bank alleges that there was not sufficient funds to Stamford & Houston's credit to pay the check, and that at the time the firm was insolvent, and one of the firm had absconded, and that plaintiffs knew of this fact when they took and deposited the check. The jury in the court below found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $12,767·33, the admitted balance with interest, they deducting the amount of the check for $9003 from the amount claimed by plaintiffs. This writ of error was taken to the judgment entered on that verdict.

DISTRICT COURT, IN BANC—President Judge Sharswood, and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The March Term of the Court commenced this morning, and the current and deferred Motion Lists were under consideration.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—The March Term of this court also commenced this morning. The new trial Motion List was before the court.

THE STAKE ON A PRIZE FIGHT—CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Joseph G. Fowler and Edward Hastings were charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud Henry C. Gingkinger out of one thousand dollars. It appears that a prize fight was arranged some time last spring, to take place between Hastings, one of the defendants in this case, and a man named Butler. The prosecutor, Gingkinger, was the backer of Butler, and deposited with Fowler, the other defendant, as stakeholder, the sum of one thousand dollars, which, the match being for $1000 a side, was the amount staked, that Butler would win the fight. After a regular course of training, the fight was fixed to come off at Potts' farm, about on the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware, sometime in June last. The parties and their friends were on the spot at the appointed time, but the authorities having received information of the affair, the police likewise were on hand, and a number of those attending were arrested, and the fight broken up.

Neither of the principals, however, were of those arrested, and it was immediately arranged by the managers of the affair that the fighting should come off the same day, between 4 and 6 o'clock, at Belmont Cottage, near Philadelphia. Hastings and his friends were there, but Butler was not so fortunate, for in the meanwhile the police, who had been in his pursuit, succeeded in arresting him. It was therefore declared that Butler, in not appearing, had forfeited the stakes, and that they belonged of right to Hastings.

This decision was subsequently carried out, and the money paid, as alleged, to him. The prosecutor alleges that the whole thing was a fraud from beginning to end, and was gotten up by the two defendants for the sole purpose of cheating and defrauding him out of his money; that it was never intended the fight should come off; and that, to prevent it, they had given information to the police so that Butler might be arrested, and Hastings thus be enabled to obtain the money by a fradulent project. The case is still on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and depressed this morning, owing to the decline in Gold.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices are without any material change. 6s of 1881 sold at 104¾; and 10-40s at 90¾, coupons off; 102¾ was bid for 5-20s; and 99¼ for 7·30s. City loans are unchanged. The new issue sold at 91.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading was the most active on the list, with sales at 49¼, no change; Catawissa preferred sold at 33¾, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾, no change; 116¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 54 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 37 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do.; 24 for Catawissa common; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 34@34¼, an advance of ¼. 73¼ was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 21 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for preferred do.; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 114¼ for Morris preferred; 11¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 61 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Oil shares are dull and neglected; St. Nicholas sold at 31.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 7 per cent., with occasional transactions at 6 per cent. There are more inquiries for discounts among merchants, especially in the dry goods trade, but the banks are not disposed to much expansion in any department. Best names pass at the discount houses at 7@8, good at 9@10, and ordinary bills at higher rates. There are reports of commercial failures in Chicago, but no details are given. Exchange is nominal at 108½@108¾ for sterling, at 60 days, and 5 22½@5·18¾ for francs."

—A proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a German named Sturz, for the issue of land bonds or land scrip of the United States in Europe, each bond to represent the value of so many acres here, to be taken up by the holder of the bond upon his arrival in this country. Mr. Sturz states that the desire to possess a piece of land, however small, is universal among the lower class of Germans, and that the United States land bonds would be eagerly bought up throughout the whole of Germany. He further states that the sale of land bonds would enormously increase emigration to this country.

—The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department for the ten days preceding the 1st of March exceeded fifty-one millions of dollars.

—Two small items of interest have transpired in connection with treasury affairs. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars additional certificates of indebtedness were issued last week, and two hundred thousand dollars in fractional currency were sent to the Assistant Treasurer in New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2000 U S 6s 81..reg	104¾	360 sh St. Nich Oil	its ·31
$7500 U S 10-40s..lots	90¾	100 sh Reading..	s30 49½
$1000 Cityss new....	91	600 sh do..lots	s30 49¾
$3000 do.....	91	100 sh Catawissa pf..	38
$1000 C & A mg. 6s....	91½	100 sh Phil & Erie ..	29
$500 N Pa 6s.....	84½	100 sh Hest'v'e R....	34½
$1000 do.....	84½	300 sh do.....lots	34

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	133½	134½
American Silver, 3s and 1s.....	128	129
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	124	125
Pennsylvania Currency.....	¾	¼
New York Exchange.....	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M.....	132½	12 M.....	133¾
11 A M.....	133	1 P. M.....	134¼

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND MINING ENGINEERS.—The condition of the country at present awakens a wide and searching interest in the future of our mineral lands. They are real wealth, but like any other land, only so when combined with intelligent labor. The labor they require, however, differs in quality from any other, and the responsibilities of the chiefs are in some respects singular. In most industries, the engineer is separated from the commercial administration of an enterprise. A railroad company require no information from their engineer as to the probable traffic on their line; they inform themselves of that, and only demand his constructive ability.

But the mining engineer alone can judge of the probable future of a mine, distribute the work to undertake, and determine the cost price of the product, which is the basis of all commercial administration. Nevertheless, so imperfectly is the whole duty of the resident engineer fulfilled in this country, that in very few mines do the chiefs illustrate their daily work with maps and sections, although these are absolutely necessary in order to foresee the exactions of the future, provide for the replacing of exhausted fields by new, and prepare the development of the production in a wise measure.

To administer a mine, in short, is to appreciate its past, present, and future, and to economize everywhere, but it requires a considerable course of special studies to do so intelligently.

To produce is not generally the most difficult problem, but rather to produce at a price which assures the progressive extension of the works, offers security for time to come, and makes the enterprise march in that normal and rational manner which inspires confidence.

Columbia College was the first of the learned institutions in this country which, aroused by the peculiar importance of this subject, established a school for the instruction of the engineers we need. The school she opened in 1864 met with success. It has now nearly eighty young men studying this useful and attractive profession, hitherto taken out of their hands by foreigners. Whatever learning was once to be found only abroad, is now transplanted here, and will be vitalized by American culture. As the test of success is imitation, so the example of Columbia College was followed, and other schools similar to hers were promptly established in various parts of the United States. The demand for instruction tends to increase, and the school in New York will probably graduate for some time fifty students per year. These engineers will have the advantage of a complete practical education, and an indorsement whose value any one can estimate by visiting the School of Mines, Columbia College.

It remains to be considered whether there is a demand for the graduates. There is doubtless room for them, but we have now, moreover, an institution by means of which their influence may be distributed from a centre, and their action guided by the real power that moves them—that is, the capital of the country. Mr John Pondir imagined and established a bureau of mines, which is in some sense a reservoir of accomplished and reliable engineers. These men will come into wider contact with capitalists and owners of mines, through the bureau, and so find their interest, while on the other hand the capitalists will find it to their advantage to apply for mining talent or information to the bureau, as the fullest, most accredited, and independent source.

A school of mines and a bureau of mines seem to be two ideas almost cognate and mutually involved, passing from education to application, in the only orderly way. The interest of mines is so great that all foreign nations make its regimen a prominent object of the general government, and their schools and bureaus are subsidized by the public treasury. We do by individual enterprise what a Government must do for a less energetic people; yet in our method of operating we cannot be wrong in adopting that organization which abroad has made mining engineering the most conscientious and perfect in the world.—*New York Times.*

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 5.—There is very little trade doing in any department, but prices generally are unchanged.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, but there is not much demand. Small sales at $5·50@6·50 for common and prime quality. Timothy continues very dull, and cannot be quoted over $4@4 25. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·75@2 80.

The Flour Market continues inactive, and only 800 bbls. were disposed of at $8 25@9 for low grade Pennsylvania extra family and choice Northwestern do. do. The retailers and bakers purchase sparingly within the range of $6·25@7 for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; 8·25@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do., and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing of importance doing.

There is no change to notice in the Wheat Market, and no inquiry, except for prime lots, which are scarce; 800 bush. choice red sold at $2 25. White ranges from $2 25 to $2 50. In Rye very little doing. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 85c. Corn is less active, and prices are not so firm; sales of 2000 bush. yellow at 71@72c. in store, and 74c. afloat. Oats have advanced; sales of 1000 bush. at 50c.

In Whisky no change to notice. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2·28@2 30.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Cotton Market is quiet at 43@44c. for Middlings. Flour dull; the prices for the common brands are drooping; sales of 7000 barrels at $6·75@8 20 for State; $8 25@10 95 for Ohio; and $6·85@8 25 for Western; Southern dull; 500 barrels sold at $8 80@15 50; Canada drooping; 200 barrels sold at $7 20@11 60. Wheat and Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $37 68½@7 75. Lard heavy at 16¼@18¼c. Whisky dull and nominal.

—The Charleston *Courier* is gratified to observe indications of the rebuilding of the burnt district in that city.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Don't Do It!

From the Tribune.

When one who declared that Lincoln's election provoked and justified secession and disunion asks you to sign a political call, don't do it!

When any one who wanted to coax traitors to desist from firing on the flag, seizing the fortresses, and robbing the arsenals of your country, by kicking the New England States out of the Union, and agreeing that the slaveholders might take their human chattels into every State and plant their "institution" in every Territory of the Union, asks you to unite with him in a political movement, don't do it!

When one who declared the war for the Union unjust, and proclaimed on the streets that the Rebels were fighting for the defense of their rights and their homes, asks you to unite with him in an avowal of political sentiment and purpose, don't do it!

When one who steadfastly insisted throughout our great struggle that the Rebels were always victorious—that our arms made no progress—that our national debt would inevitably be repudiated—that the Union could only be restored by first giving it up as lost and then asking the victors to let us creep in at the back door of their triumphant Confederacy, now urges you to sympathize and fraternize with him in denouncing as traitors and disunionists the foremost champions of "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable," don't you do it!

When one who denounced and raved at the emancipation policy of President Lincoln as unconstitutional and suicidal—who declared that it had "united the South and divided the North"—that we could never succeed till it was repudiated—that, if Lincoln was re-elected, the Union would *never* be restored—now wants you to play second to his first, don't you *begin* to do it!

Saith the great Apostle to the Gentiles, "Be not deceived. Evil communications corrupt good manners." When all manner of Copperheads and Secession-sympathizers ask you to team in their company, tell them you'll see 'em blest first!

Squeezed Oranges.

From the Tribune.

A timely paragraph in the newspapers states that 20,000 colored troops, from the Department of Texas, "are to arrive shortly at City Point to be paid off and mustered out of the service." It may not be without its uses if those whose prejudices have been so thoroughly stimulated by a recent political event, and who have since been, even for them, uncommonly vociferous upon the subject of "niggers," will pause and reflect out of what service these soldiers are to be mustered, and what a condition the so-called Conservatives expect them to be mustered into. A white soldier who should return from war, less a leg or with his general health impaired, after a devotion of three or four years of his life to the rescue of the Government from extraordinary dangers, only to be told that he was nobody, or less than nobody, in the Commonwealth in part owing its very existence to his exertions, would, no doubt, have an inclination as ample as his leisure, to sit down and to mourn over ingratitude as the easily besetting sin of nations. We might afford to laugh at one solitary colored man playing Caius Marius in this disappointed and indignant frame of mind, but when you have 20,000 mounted upon their injuries, we do not see how their reflections can be promotive of social quietude and order. You may talk of prudence, you may prate of ignorance, you may presume, as the late patriarchs did, upon black bestiality, but the unrewarded, insulted, neglected black soldier has an intuitive logic of his own, which is more accurate and potent than the first and finest chop of the most thamaturgical of college professors. You presume that he did not know what he was fighting for. He marched and camped, advanced and retreated, manipulated his fire-lock, exposed his life, with no more sense than a cavalry horse goes through his paces. He became a soldier partly because he was told to, and his habit was that of obedience, and partly because he was fond of the fun, and took a pleasure in running the risk of Wagner massacres! This is hardly consistent with the old, early theory that he would turn out a coward and make tracks from his first battle-field with velocity—but never mind! If you expect consistency in the arguments and assumptions of his haters, you are reckoning without your host. Poor creature—every fool, every selfish schemer, every ill-natured upstart may have his say of him! He is talked over as knowing grooms talk over horses—he is discussed, dissected, analyzed microscopically, and he is deficient here, wanting there, ill-furnished with this, over-furnished with that, fit for one thing, unfit for another, but, somehow, never fit to be justly and honorably treated as a man, God-made and God-endowed and God-beloved. There is a world of trouble latent in these comfortable conclusions—especially when the object of them is a discharged soldier. Sensible men at the South foresee this as plainly as possible. "Extend to the blacks," says ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, "all the civil rights enjoyed by white persons!" Shrewd ex-Governor! he has no passion for walking over a mine which at any moment may explode, and send him sky-high in fragments! He wants peace, security, perpetuity—he wants a dinner to eat and a chance to eat it in safety—he wants a roof insured against conflagration—he wants to plant and gather profitably—he does not want a score of sour, disappointed, aggrieved blacks hanging about his premises, hating, and with sufficient reason to hate all of his complexion. He is well versed enough in history to know that the presence of a large, discontented class of non-producing men, who should be producers, is far from being either profitable or comfortable. Perhaps he has no philanthropy to boast of, perhaps he has none whatever—but it is common prudence, not philanthropy, which is in question. And Brown can see as far into that millstone as any member of his numerous family, with all the Smiths and Joneses thrown into the estimate. We suppose that, being a Georgian, and an ex-slaveholder, Brown will be listened to respectfully by even the haughtiest of Copperheads; and for a like reason, whenever we find a Southern man talking sense, we exert ourselves to give the largest possible publicity to his utterance. But when a Northern man ventures to insist upon justice simply, even upon the score of prudence, he is howled and yelped and growled at as a pseudo-philanthropist and a true fanatic, and that most damnable and disgusting of all creatures, a radical. So we turn over these hypercritics to Brown. He is, no doubt, also a radical—at any rate, he comprehends that the political change in the South is wide, sweeping, decided, and wholesale, if not wholesome, and so gracefully accepts the situation. We will say nothing of philanthopy. We will admit, for the purposes of the argument, that slavery was an eminently just, profitable, and charitable institution. What we must, however, insist upon is that death is not life, that freedom is not serfdom, that emancipation necessitates an entirely new and different policy towards the class emancipated, and that liberty presumes political equality. We drop the poetry of the matter, we submit to the hardest kind of common sense, and we protest against the fanatics as dangerous to the land, who talk the old talk, hate with the old hatred, and bring to the solution of new questions only the mouldy formulas of a bygone age. If 20,000 men fought for their liberty, being entitled to it by every law of God, and every honest law of man, it isn't safe to keep them out of it, as is perfectly evident to the judicious Brown.

The South in Congress.

From the Times.

The rumor comes from so many sources that we can scarcely doubt the intention of the Reconstruction Committee speedily to report a bill for the admission into Congress of the loyal representatives of Tennessee. If newspaper reports are of any value, the Committee have finally decided, by a majority, that the State which has furnished a President for the Union is entitled to recognition on the floor of the Senate and the House; and legislation is anticipated with the view of according to loyal representatives the privileges which, from the commencement of the present session, should never have been denied them.

In one aspect, perhaps, this decision of the Committee of fifteen ought to be accepted without a too close scrutiny into the motives which prompt it, or the reasons upon which it rests. It should be enough, mayhap, that the rights of Tennessee to representation in the National Legislature are finally conceded, irrespective of the policy which has until now denied their force, or the precise mode in which tardy justice is eventually to be administered. In the judgment of many, it may be enough that Tennessee shall no longer be excluded from its proper sphere of influence. And certainly, estimating things by comparison, and measures by their immediate effects, the purpose of the Reconstruction Committee, so-called, may merit approval. Anxious as the nation is to see the noble State which contributed a Jackson to grapple with one crisis, and a Johnson to overcome the perils of another, fairly and fully occupying once more its constitutional position at Washington, there will probably be a general inclination to seize such a proposition as that which is imputed to the Committee, irrespective of the objections that may be raised to the shape in which the Committee's action shall finally appear.

There are one or two considerations, however, which require us to ask that a good deed shall be gracefully performed; that a decision in itself just and expedient shall be so rendered that it loses nothing of its justice or expediency when viewed as a part of the well-weighed policy of the nation.

Tennessee has a right to be represented in Congress, or it has not. If right be on its side, its Senators and Representatives should be admitted, subject only to the decision of the House as to the qualifications of the persons presenting their credentials. If right be not on its side, legislation in its favor admits of no defense; its Senators and Representatives have no claim whatever to recognition in either house. From these alternatives we see no logical escape.

If, then, Tennessee is not entitled to a place in Congress, why are we to have a bill introduced in its favor? The question is one of constitutional right, not of the will of a Committee, howsoever illustrious be the fifteen gentlemen of whom it is composed. To concede that legislation is necessary to the admission of the representatives of Tennessee, is to concede the whole question at issue between those who hold that the South is made up of conquered territories, and those who maintain that the States lately in rebellion are still within the Union. A necessity for legislation in behalf of Tennessee can only proceed on the hypothesis that that State, in common with other portions of the South, is at present out of the Union. The just, consistent course would therefore seem to be, to affirm by resolution that all the Southern States have forfeited their existence as States—that the whole South, Tennessee included, has no constitutional title to a seat in Congress—and that a bill providing for the admission of Tennessee is but the beginning of a series of measures providing respectively for the admission of the remaining Southern States. Is the Reconstruction Committee prepared boldly to assert this ground? Is Congress prepared by its action to sustain this position, whether the Committee declare it or not?

For, on the other hand, it is manifest that if Tennessee is within the Union, the measure talked of will be a work of supererogation. The Reconstruction Committee has, properly, nothing to say or do in the premises, except so far as it may be able to throw light upon the formalities observed by the State in respect of the election and the qualifications of the individuals claiming to be elected. And if Tennessee, being within the Union, has a right to be represented in Congress, why have not the other Southern States the same right? From this point of view the question to be decided is one of principle, by which the whole South is affected—not one of favor—which Congress or any of its committees is at liberty to determine according to its pleasure.

Nothing that we know of is to be gained by an attempt to evade the points in controversy. The issue is not one of sympathy, but of right; and whatever the Reconstruction Committee may report, we apprehend that the action of Congress will ultimately rest upon some intelligible and well-defined general principle, rather than upon an exceptional preference for Tennessee or any other State. Why is not the question so dealt with by the Committee, if its object now be to promote the restoration of harmony within the Union? The times call for frankness and promptitude. And if partisan strife is at last to give place to patriotic effort, it would be difficult to find a better basis for conciliation than is presented by the question of the right of the South to representation in Congress.

The "Grand Idea" of Napoleon in Mexico—The Danger to France.

From the Herald.

The full report of the recent of Marshal Forey in the French Senate on the Mexican question, is an argument in support of Maximilian and his empire which, whether officially or unofficially presented, leads to an untavorable construction of the gracious and rose-colored legislative address of the Emperor Napoleon. The obligations devolving upon France in regard to Maximilian, French citizens, and the native adherents to his cause in Mexico, as submitted by Marshal Forey, cannot be reconciled with the theory of an early departure of the French troops. The Marshal says:—"In my opinion it would be highly dangerous to recall our troops immediately;" that "if our army is recalled from Mexico all the Frenchmen in the country will be obliged to return with it;" that "we must continue to lend them our support, and aid them to sustain the power they have chosen:" that "it may become necessary to send fresh troops to Mexico;" that "at least those which are there must be kept there, and it may also become necessary to make further pecuniary sacrifices;" and that "I have too much esteem for the great American republic to believe that it would prefer a republic of plunderers and bandits in Mexico instead of a monarchy of honest men, based upon the principles of civilization."

These are the views of an honest soldier, the original leader of the French expeditionary corps to Mexico, and as such charged with the designs and the confidence of his Emperor. Marshal Forey understands the situation of Maximilian, his difficulties and his necessities, and the duties which by his position, are imposed upon France. But, transcending in importance all these incidental considerations, in the judgment of the outspoken Marshal, is "the grand idea" of Napoleon which underlies this Mexican adventure. This "grand idea" is the alpha and omega of the Marshal's speech. Thus the Emperor, in undertaking this expedition, "was impelled by a grand idea," and, "I ask myself, has this grand idea been well understood by the country?" and again, "France cannot wish to incur the reproach of having misunderstood the grand idea of the Emperor;" and yet again, "should we allow a money consideration to jeopardize the success of this undertaking, based, as it is, upon a grand idea of the Emperor?"

Now we know that the "nephew of his uncle" is a man of grand ideas—yes, even "Napoleonic ideas." We have seen some of them splendidly carried out, too, at home and abroad, in Paris, at Cherbourg, in the Crimea, and in Italy, to the credit of his empire and the glory of France; and we know that the grandest of all ideas to Frenchmen are "*gloire*" and "*victoire*." But what is this grand Mexican idea of Napoleon? There is neither glory nor victory in it. According to his original letter of instructions to Marshal Forey, it is a strong foothold of "the Latin race" on this continent against the ambitious designs of the Anglo-Saxon race; or, in other words, a check in Mexico against the advancing power of the United States. According to Marshal Forey, it is the rescue of Mexico from the anarchy of republican institutions, and the placing of her suffering people under the established law and order of a monarchy. But whatever may be the "grand idea" of Napoleon, it is manifest from all that has been said on the subject on both sides, that he has no idea of withdrawing the empire from Mexico, whatever he may say of his troops, and that the Government and people of the United States have no idea of recognizing that empire as the Mexican Government.

The late correspondence between Mr. Seward and Drouyn de Lhuys establishes these facts—that the idea on the one side is that this Imperial experiment in Mexico must be abandond, and that the idea on the other side is that Maximilian is destined to establish his dynasty on Mexican soil; and that fair promises, masterly delays, and the chapter of accidents most likely to follow, will in good time leave us not even the shadow of a Republican Government as a pretext for withholding a recognition of the empire. With this recognition the "grand idea" of Napoleon would soon be developed in the creation of a naval depot on the Atlantic and on the Pacific side of Mexico, and in some isthmus line of communication, by railroad or canal, securing to France a strong military and commercial balance of power in both oceans; and a check in the occupation of the continent in that quarter against any further advances of the republican institutions or ideas of the Anglo-American race.

Fortunately, however, against the fulfillment of this "grand idea" stands that adverse American grand idea of the Monroe doctrine—the fixed and irrevocable attitude of the United States touching this European usurpation of Mexico. The magnanimity of France in coming to the rescue of our next-door neighbors from the anarchy of institutions adopted from our example, may be a "grand idea;" but to us, under all the circumstances of this intervention, it is exceedingly offensive. Regarding it as a movement against the United States, like that proposed some years ago by Russia for the division of the estates of the "sick man" of Turkey, the case admits of no half-way compromise. We may grant a liberal term of grace; but this Franco-Austro-Mexican empire must be removed, and the republic must be restored. To this end Napoleon is bound to come to an understanding between his prestige and his safety. The American people shrink from the thought of a rupture with our ancient ally; and the magnificent cession of Louisiana attaches them to the name of Napoleon. Let not Napoleon, however, presume too far upon the past against this dangerous offense of Mexico.

We desire peace with France. We need it and we expect it. War between the two countries at this crisis would be disastrous to both. But experience justifies the belief that while our Government would survive the trial, the French Empire would probably be superseded in the struggle, as well as the Mexican, by the republic. From such a war England would secure the world's commerce as a neutral, and the people of France, from the suspension of her foreign trade, would almost certainly, from the pressure of their sufferings, be drawn into the fierce redress of the barricades. In a word, this "grand idea" of Napoleon in regard to Mexico is a grand mistake. It looks not to peace, but to war with the United States, and the prostration of the commerce and industrial enterprises of both countries, to the aggrandizement of England, their hereditary enemy. We desire the return of our old relations of friendship with France; but they are simply impossible while Maximilian and his Imperial establishment remain in Mexico. The abandonment of this "grand idea" is essential to peace and the safety of Napoleon and his dynasty.

The Name of the Nation.

From the World.

Anacharsis Clootz, flung up with scum from the caldron of the French Revolution, as regenerator of humanity in dress, language, manners, and morals, has never wanted imitators. There always exists, in troubled times, a class of mousing reform jobbers, whose mental littleness mistakes details for principles and change for improvement. The year one of the new system is always to be that in which they first grew notorious, and its order always to be mapped after the zigzig of their crotchets.

"Their humor
Is nothing but mutation. Ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse"

One of these tinkers offers to rebaptize the nation, and exchange the grand historic title of these United States for the appellation of America. Conceiving that the era of 1863 created a new heavens and a new earth, he hastens to dub with a new name those of its inhabitants who occupy the favored region that gave him birth. Not that either reason or fitness require it; but then his Smith or Brown handle will go down in history tagged on to the new designation for the gratification of a vanity as childish and as barbaric as his who lured the Ephesian temple.

The first essential of a national name which is chosen, not springing from the soil, like that of China or Chili, is significance. There is a *raison d'etre* for the official title of the United Kingdom—a deep purpose in the christening of Italy by its old name under the new sovereignty. So when our fathers founded the republic, after weighing all the same considerations that can be urged at this day, they introduced it among the nations of the earth by a name closely related to its birth and being, which was a symbol of its complex nature.

States composed the new nation—States whose separate and differing laws touched the people under their distinct control at all points where liberty, life, property, and the domestic relations were concerned; States entered by special representation as such into the very framework of the new government; States must, therefore, share in its name, if that name conformed to truth and reality. The tie by which they bound themselves together, and the form which the new nation presented to foreign powers, were well expressed in the term United, and the designation of territory was added to mark the distinction from a European power of similar title.

Has the name United States lost any of its significance through the events of the late war? The individual States remain, and the importance to the general good of their lawful action, by their own constitutions, upon their own people, has been powerfully illustrated during the war. The Union remains, neither curtailed nor enlarged in its authority over the States, whatever the frenzy of the hour may rave. Nothing has effaced the ancient lines that mark out our relations to each other and to the general Government. Nothing has rent the form under which we stand as a nation among the other nations of the earth. Any new title would, therefore, be as unreal as unnecessary.

The name America, far from being exactly descriptive, would import both an exaggeration of truth and a contradiction to it. The word itself has no more original right in the New World than a cuckoo in a robin's nest. The great navigator who discovered this continent should have written his own name immortally upon it. But, *tulit alter honores*—and the world's negligence has confirmed Vespucci's fraud. And were we to take his title, we should not only share his wrong, but commit the added one of usurpation. Brazil has as good a territorial right to the name of America as we have. If we are the leading power of the northern half, she is the chief State of the southern half of the continent. Nor are Canadians and Mexicans any less Americans than we are.

We would as soon disown the name of father or mother as put off the title under which our country was born and has lived. Is the old name spotted till it is a badge of disgrace? or the old flag so stained that we must strike its stars and hoist the Clootz oriflamme of universal regeneration? The sentiment of a great people is too deep for such trifling; the subtle fibres of association spring from too many hearts, to cling and cluster around that honored name, that they can be wrenched away by the clumsy touch of an unfeeling reformer. Our fathers baptized us these United States of America. The glories of all our past and all our recent history belong to that very name. We can love no country under an alias. Until the land is given over to be the paradise of reform-mongers, her name will stand unviolated. If ever the South sinks into a Poland, we may consent to wipe out the name of the country that did that wrong; but not yet, Messrs. Radicals, unless we mistake the heart of the people of these United States of America.

The Radical Fear of the People—Waiting for the New Hampshire and Connecticut Elections.

From the Herald.

On Monday last the famous Committee of Fifteen sent to the House as an amendment to the Constitution a proposal to re-enact two clauses of that instrument with especial reference to the negro. This amendment was discussed for three days, and on Wednesday the House agreed, by a large vote, to postpone further consideration of the measure until the second Tuesday in April. This has been rather hastily interpreted as the end of the amendment. It indicates the disposition of Stevens and Company to dodge a vote that would further excite the public mind against their extreme views; but it is certainly not the end of the measure. The specific purpose of this postponement is to keep quiet and lie low until the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections are over. The radical leaders are not insensible to the effect that their crazy course has already had upon the Republican party; and they have now consented to keep quiet for a little, lest a new exhibition of their violence should defeat the Republican ticket in the two States named. This action also shows their fear of the people and their consciousness that their course in Congress is in defiance of the popular will.

The last of the two elections will take place on the first Tuesday in April; and on the second Tuesday of the same month—all immediate danger from the people being past—the radicals will take up the amendment again, and make another terrible effort to strengthen themselves against the Southern people; for that is the purpose of this last proposed mutilation of the law. It is another rid culous little attempt to do the work of the war better than the war did it. It is another expression of the radical fear that the South is not yet sufficiently crushed for the safety of the extreme views of the radical party. All these attempts to legislate the Southern white man down and the negro up are the same. The radicals base their claims to give law to the South upon the fact that the North conquered it in the war. But why all this fear of a conquered people? Why all this desperate eagerness to tie down a people that we have beated in open battle? Would it not be worthier a brave and magnanimous people to depend more upon the moral result of the great indisputable fact of the conquest that is made the basis of all this cowardly and contemptible legislation?

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SUPER MANILA SUGARS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 5 1 6m

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 5½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·72 per ton or ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 1 19m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
WILL OPEN,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
A NEW LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street. 2 26 12t

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
3 24 5 706 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corneilan Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 9 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 31 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE S. WING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.,
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU 11 14

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF FENIANS.—On Saturday evening a large meeting of the different circles of the Fenian Brotherhood in this city was held at Fenian Hall, Twelfth and Chesnut streets. Mr. Andrew Wynne, the District Centre of Philadelphia, explained that the object of the meeting was to devise the proper measures to aid the struggle in Ireland, which had been hastened by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He believed the crisis had now arrived, and that by prompt assistance James Stephens would be able to hold his position in Ireland long enough to obtain a recognition of belligerent rights, and he had perfect faith in the friendship of Americans, if the Irish people were only true to themselves.

He had received most gratifying evidences during the day that the Irishmen of Philadelphia would be true at this hour, when all depended on prompt action. The subscriptions at the agency of the Fenian Brotherhood, No. 33 South Third street, had been quite large during the day, and subscriptions to a vast extent had been promised early in the week.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is the determination of all true Irishmen that the blessings of liberty—the right of a people to govern themselves—shall be extended to their native country; and

Whereas, They have good reason to believe that it is only necessary for Irishmen to establish themselves firmly on such belligerent grounds as will allow the United States Government to recognize their rights, when they will receive the cordial sympathy of all Americans, whose love for the Irish people is only equalled by their hatred of the duplicity of the English Government; and

Whereas, It must be apparent to every one that the most feasible plan of gaining such belligerent rights is by aiding our brethren in Ireland, who are well organized, under the able chieftainship of Stephens, in holding their ground and successfully resisting the first blow—the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—than by creating a rebellion in a country among friendly people, three thousand miles away from the scene of action, and endangering a violation of neutrality laws; and

Whereas, The sinews and implements of war are required at once to make the resistance of Irishmen at home to the slavery of British rule successful; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all true Irishmen to at once drop all minor considerations and assist their struggling brethren in Ireland, to open their prison doors, and to send them such immediate aid as will enable them to overthrow their enemies.

Resolved, That we call upon our American sympathizers, whom we recognize by the thousand, to assist us now in redressing their own injuries while our people gain their liberties.

Resolved, That we call upon all friends of Irish nationality to assemble on Tuesday evening, March 6, in mass meeting, in front of Independence Hall, there within the shades of the birthplace of liberty to declare their faith in the establishment of the Republic of Ireland.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, several speeches were made by members of the Circles, and numerous subscriptions to the bonds received.

The Circles adjourned to meet on to-morrow evening at the Hall, Twelfth and Chesnut streets, when they will proceed in a body to Independence Hall, where a public meeting is to be held. Colonel John O'Mahony will be present. Among the distinguished speakers who will address the meeting the names of Captain McCafferty, General B. F. Mullen, S. J. Meany, of Toledo, Ohio; Jeremiah Cavanagh, of California; Colonel E. W. C. Greene, of this city, and others, are announced.

THE GEARY LEGION.—At the County Court House, on Saturday night, was held a meeting of ex-officers and soldiers in the Pennsylvania volunteers favorable to the nomination of General Geary, on Wednesday next, at Harrisburg, as Governor of the State. It was very late before the meeting was convened. There was another meeting of soldiers elsewhere to appoint a committee to present to the Government their claims to bounty, and the meeting at the Court House awaited its adjournment.

The President of the Association, General Joshua T. Owen, occupied the Chair.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the former meeting in reference to visiting Harrisburg on March 7th, committees were appointed to have badges and transparencies prepared. The members who intend visiting Harrisburg were notified to be present on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, corner Thirty-first and Market streets, at 7 o'clock A. M.

A general invitation was extended to all officers and soldiers who are favorable to the cause to accompany the Legion. Free transportation will be furnished to and from that place to all persons legitimately entitled to it. Let such be at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Tuesday morning, at 7 A. M., and General Collis will provide them with transportation.

The badge adopted for the delegation was a white satin ribbon with the words "Geary Legion" inscribed upon it.

Colonel Charles D. Naylor was appointed a committee of one to discharge this duty.

Captain Mackey was appointed a committee to prepare transparencies to be used on the occasion.

The Zouave (General Collis') Regiment band will accompany the Legion.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—In the construction of the new Court House on Independence Square, it will be necessary to remove several of the large trees on Sixth street, north of the line of Sansom street. Some of these trees are of great age, although not of the number originally planted in the enclosure. Prior to 1788, the Square was little else than a common. About that time Mr. John Vaughan, who had just come from England, where he had seen the public grounds ornamented, undertook at his own expense the work of planting trees and shrubbery. This attracted public attention, and the Square soon became a favorite resort. Most of the trees planted by Mr. Vaughan were elms, and these becoming infested with caterpillars, it was found necessary to remove them, and the Square became once more neglected. A few years later Dr James Mease succeeded in having the unsightly brick wall which then surrounded the Square removed, and he also had a number of trees planted to take the place of those of Mr. Vaughan. Since then the Square has received the attention of the public authorities, and has been well cared for most of the time.

A MONUMENT TO FALLEN UNION SOLDIERS.—It is in contemplation by a committee of citizens of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, to erect a monument at that town to the memory of the defenders of the Union who enlisted in the ranks of the Northern army, and who belonged to that vicinity. The committee which consists of several prominent gentlemen of that vicinity, have been very successful in the way of raising funds for the laudable object in view, and a design for the monument has already been prepared by Mr. Henry S. Tarr, of this city. The design is beautiful and artistic, and has been adopted by the committee, who have contracted with Mr Tarr for the erection of the monument.

This monument will add another to the many specimens of ornamental sculpture which came from this establishment, and also another evidence of the intention of our citizens to perpetuate the memory of those who gave their lives to save our country from destruction.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about three o'clock yesterday morning came from Manayunk. The waste house of Archibald Campbell & Co.'s mill was partially destroyed. The flames were checked before serious loss resulted. The building burned was an old stone house, formerly used as a dwelling. It was two stories high, standing in the yard of the mill property in the upper portion of Manayunk. The building was stored with old waste, and the fire had been smouldering for hours before it was discovered. The interior was entirely consumed, but the flames were checked in the waste house. The loss amounted to $3000. Insurance partially covers it.

A PROPER APPEAL.—Next Thursday evening, at Sansom Street Hall, an entertainment will be given by the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, to aid in the heavy cost of organizing their regiment. Thus far they have borne the entire expense. Nearly every fire company in Philadelphia is represented, and no one is admitted to membership without having served the country in the recent war for the Union. The organization is popular and deserving. The next meeting of the Zouaves will be held at the house of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Coroner Taylor last night held an inquest on the body of a young man who hung himself at No. 317 Shippen street. He left the house, as he said, to visit New York, bade his family good-by, walked to the stable, mounted a barrel, tied a rope to a beam overhead, slipped the noose over his neck, and kicked the barrel away. An hour afterwards he was found hanging there, dead. His name was Edward Birch. He was twenty years old, and married. The Coroner's jury performed their obvious duty. The cause assigned for the act was family differences.

NARROW ESCAPE.—William Tallyman, a discharged soldier, while walking along Delaware avenue on Saturday, mistook his way in the fog, and fell into one of the docks. Not being able to swim, he called lustily for assistance, which was luckily at hand, and he was soon rescued from his perilous situation.

POLICE ITEMS.—A lad giving the name of John Kennedy was arraigned before Alderman Hurley, on Saturday morning, upon the charge of robbing his employer, ex-Judge A. V. Parsons. The accused was employed in the capacity of an office boy, and was considered by Mr. Parsons trustworthy. He attended to the banking, frequently carrying large sums of money to and from the institution. When he made a deposit he would take the memorandum from the book which the Judge had prepared, and write out a new one, deducting from $10 to $20 from the original amount. In this way he managed to obtain about seventy dollars. Fearing that he would be apprehended, he cut out the receiving teller's account in the bank book, and made a new one on another page, so that the amounts would correspond with the check book of Mr. Parsons.

The ex-Judge, a few weeks ago, ascertained that the lad had altered a check which his employer had sent him to draw, calling for $30 which he altered to $50 and drew the last named amount, returning the $30 to Mr. Parsons and pocketing the difference. The youth was arrested by Officer Adam Trefts. He was committed to the House of Refuge.

On Friday afternoon two men known as Big John Hughes and Little John Hughes were arrested by Detectives Lemon and Henderson on the charge of the larceny of a number of barrels from different brewers in the city. They were charged with operating quite extensively for some time past. Their plan was to cut the names of the owners off the barrels and then sell them. Massey & Collins, Gaul & Gray, with other brewers, have suffered much by their depredations. The prisoners had an establishment at Sixteenth and Wood streets, which was searched by the officers, when a lot of the stolen property was recovered. The prisoners had a hearing on Saturday afternoon before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, and were bound over to answer.

Two men named Eeddy Duncan and Jack Powell, professionals, were arrested on Saturday evening in the act of "working" in the Second and Third street cars. They were taken before Alderman Beitler, and committed for ninety days.

A woman once attractive, named Fanny Burnett, was arraigned on Saturday morning to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, on Callowhill street, above Seventh. She was held to answer in the sum of $1000. Three persons found in the house at the time were held in $800 bail to keep the peace.

James Trainer was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of having stabbed James Fleet, at a tavern in Dock street, a week or two ago. Fleet has been in the Hospital since he received the wound, but being out of danger, Trainer gave bail for his appearance at Court.

Alderman Lutz has held to bail the following named persons, to answer the charge of selling lottery policies:—Daniel Shuman, Thomas Britton, Cooper McClain, Benjamin Young, Joseph Harper, Henry Peryre, Henry Williams, Joseph Gallagher, Irvin Porter, John Holbeck, Pauline Snyder, Frederick Renner, and Rosine Fultz. John J. Collins and Alfred Bamber were held by the same Alderman as principals in the business.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a disturbance took place at the tavern corner of Fourth and George streets, during which a man named Thomas Haines, who was flourishing a long bowie-knife, was arrested by Lieutenant Spear, aided by another officer, and locked up for a hearing. The scene around the tavern was quite exciting.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Pennsylvania Hose Company intend visiting, in June next, their brother firemen in Buffalo, Albany, and Brooklyn. They will be the guests of the Eagle Hose Company, in Buffalo.

The members of the Columbia, injured at the fire, are getting along as comfortably as could be expected, and with a prospect of their recovery.

The Franklin Fire Company, of Germantown, will house a new and substantial steamer on the 2d of April. The steamer is nearly completed, and will cost about $5000.

A number of firemen in Washington, D. C., are to visit this city on Thursday next, by invitation of the Fairmount Engine Company. The Washington firemen will bring with them a handsome present for the Fairmount. It consists of an elaborately ornamented frame, of black walnut which contains the portraits of sixteen gentlemen. In the centre is some beautiful penmanship, giving the names of the donors in German text, above which is a fire cap in the rising sun, with an eagle holding a shield.

The Typographical Dramatic Association have tendered, we understand, their services for a benefit to those who sustained injuries at the late fire, in North Third street.

The funeral of William E. Stancliff, an old and respected member of the Weccacoe Engine Company, was largely attended yesterday afternoon by firemen. The deceased was the first Assistant Engineer of the First Fire District when the Department was reorganized.

SENTENCES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader passed on Saturday the following sentences:—

John B. Snyder, convicted of forgery and fraud, in making and presenting false claims on the Government, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Charles Jackson, convicted of a similar offense, received a like sentence.

John Cook, alias Joseph Cook, who pleaded guilty to dealing in counterfeit money, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

John B. Stone, convicted of passing counterfeit money at Reading, Pa., was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

William McLeod, convicted of passing counterfeit money at Gettysburg, Pa., was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

All of the above were sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary.

MEETING IN REFERENCE TO THE INJURED FIREMEN.—On Saturday evening a convention of firemen was held in the hall of the Pennsylvania Hose house, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the relief of their comrades who were injured by the fire on North Third street last Monday evening. Mr. W. H. Sherman was called to the chair; Mr. E. T. Durmel was appointed Secretary; and Mr. B. S. Hepper Treasurer. Some sixteen fire companies were represented. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the managers of the different theatres in regard to giving benefits for the relief of the injured at the late fire:—L. P. Bozia, C. B. Mullin, M. V. B. Stafford, E. Jones, J. V. Freed, D. M. Lyle, and W. H. Sherman. Adjourned to meet on Friday evening next.

SCOTT LEGION.—At a meeting of the Scott Legion, held on Saturday night, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Colonel Anthony H. Reynolds; Vice President, Colonel C. M. Berry; Secretary, Lieutenant D. W. Morris; Treasurer, Colonel George W. Moore; Trustees, Captain John Spear, Captain J. Jos. Vandel, Colonel E. R. Biles; Monument Committee, Sergeant William N. Shulz, Colonel R. N. Winslow, Lieutenant W. J. Mackey.

THE NAMES OF STREETS.—At the present time there are petitions in circulation for the change of the names of some of the streets of the city. Among the changes proposed is that of Broad street to Lincoln avenue, in honor of the late President.

DROWNED.—Philip Maguire fell overboard at Spruce street wharf, on Saturday night, and was drowned. The body was recovered, and the Coroner held an inquest on it. Deceased leaves a family.

MEETING OF FIRE ZOUAVES.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which twenty six new members were added to the organization.

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at THE PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

CHAS. H. JARVIS'
FOURTH MATINEE,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8,
AT FOUR P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION....ONE DOLLAR
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN....Resident Manager
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 5,
And every evening during the week,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
A GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·30.
The great Historical Drama, in three acts, Dramatized by J. C. FOSTER, Esq., and entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Athos....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Porthos....Mr. C. LEWIS
Aramis....Mr. F. FOSTER
D'Artagnan....Mr. G. H. CLARKE
The performance to conclude with Planche's charming episode, in two acts, entitled
CHARLES XII, OR THE SIEGE OF STRALSUND.
MISS JOSIE ORTON AS EUDIGA.
Charles XII King of Sweden....Mr. J. T. WARD
Adam Brock....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 7,
NINTY SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 10,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 9,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. MORDAUNT,
MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
First night of the powerful new Drama,
THE LOST JEWELS.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents. Admission to evening performances, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·30.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2·30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
M'lle Daling, Mr. C. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet. 100 talented Artists.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF "SAM."
THIRD WEEK OF MR. CHANFRAU.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "SAM."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's five act Comedy of "SAM."
Sam....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura....OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett....DE WALDEN
General Roslyn....Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley....Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn....Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley....Mrs. T. A. Crease
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
Positively last night of "SAM."
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 5,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will commence the
SEVENTH WEEK
of the greatest engagement of the present triumphant season which has already comprised over six months of continued and and UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
On this occasion will be presented Tom Taylor's thrilling Drama of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
with all its appropriate Scenery, Costumes, and the following great cast:
Robert Brierly....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To be followed by the glorious comedietta of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Paul Patent, Lord Sparkle }....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
SECOND WEEK, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST, Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 5, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
with their splendid
BRASS BAND.
Brilliant reception of
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
The Jenny Lind of America.
Admission, 30 cents. Four tickets for $1. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
3 5 4t At 3 o'clock.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, NO. 833 MARKET Street.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND A-HALF POUNDS.
And one thousand other
LIVING CURIOSITIES. 2 27 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

GYMNASIUM
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
N. E. Corner of Ninth and Arch.
Open all day and evenings.
Quarter commences at any time.
N. B. Private lessons in Fencing and Sparring.
3 3 3t* Profs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 15 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1§

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 5·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
2 16 W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 5·10 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express.... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).... 2 25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket.... 2 25
2d Class Ticket.... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.... $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express.... 2 25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandiford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 3m

1865 —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
Erie Express Train 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.
As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 1·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·35, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·20 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at 7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	" 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10·00 "
Fast Line	" 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4·00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	" 5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11·10 "
ARRIVE	
Cincinnati Express	at 1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	" 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	" 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9·30 "
Erie Express	" 11·20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	" 4·40 "
Day Express	" 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 5½, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
A. W. BENEDICT. }

The State Conventions.

THE politicians are to have a grand time at Harrisburg this week. The State Conventions of the Republican and the Democratic parties are to meet there at almost the same time, to nominate opposing candidates for the Governorship. The State Capital will, of course, be a scene of unusual excitement during the next few days, and we have made arrangements to supply our readers with full and accurate reports of the proceedings of both of the very important bodies to be there congregated. There will, of course, be a large amount of loud talk, in which some persons are likely to utter considerable nonsense, inspired by artificial stimulation of the brain rather than cool and sedate reason. They, certainly, should not be regarded as fit to give advice on grave questions of politics, though they are just the class of men who presume, by noisy bluster and impudence, to control the action of wiser people, and who too frequently succeed in their attempt. Any one who has ever attended a political convention to name candidates for office must be aware of this. The smallest delegates in point of sense and sobriety, though the most powerful in point of numbers and self-assurance, usually manage, by underhanded plotting and secret combination, to carry their projects, not only against the counsels of a minority of intelligent and honorable men, but also against the true interests of their party and of the Commonwealth at large.

This evil should be corrected. The time and its issues are too critical to be trifled with by indiscreet or corrupt persons, who are generally much more solicitous for their private advantage than for the public welfare. And in this connection it is seriously to be deplored that conventions called to choose candidates for high and responsible positions, cannot meet and act without being impertinently interfered with by a vast crowd of selfish, ignorant, and intriguing individuals, who are mainly concerned to secure the nomination of some particular aspirant whose special friends they claim to be, and whom, if successful, they intend to hold personally bound to take care of them in the dispensation of his official patronage. These "wire-pullers" work outside of conventions with their members, and sometimes work so effectually that a nomination is practically settled before the first balloting has been commenced The consequence, in effect, is, that what the people have elected certain representatives to do for them with due soberness and wisdom is done in reality by a promiscuous assemblage of scheming office-holders and office-seekers, who have not been, and who perhaps could not be, selected to make a ticket for any party.

We are now discussing a general principle of practical political economy, and do not direct our remarks to one set of persons more than to another. The people of the whole State are mutually interested to have its affairs administered with the utmost possible prudence and integrity; and hence they are equally concerned, aside from all political differences, to have an eminently capable and honest Governor, whether he may belong to one party or another. It is, therefore, the duty of both of the conventions that are to meet at Harrisburg this week, to nominate, respectively, as their candidates for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth, their best man, in all respects, regardless of those bad influences which designing men, outside of the conventions, will bring to bear upon their deliberations. And this advice should be specially heeded now, because the fall election is likely to be a hot and close contest, in which the people will probably look to their solid interests as citizens, rather than be controlled by their prejudices as political partisans merely. It is not to be concealed that the action of the present Congress on vital questions of national policy has wrought no inconsiderable change of sentiment and opinion in the popular mind, as respects party obligations simply. The people are not likely to be held henceforth, very strongly and decidedly, by any such ties. The war is over, the Rebellion is crushed, and questions which belong to a state of peace are destined, from this time forth, to divide the voters of the country in all electoral contests. Even party names are not to be too implicitly relied upon. Party conventions, therefore, cannot be too careful what distinctive views of State and National policy they enunciate, and what character of men they elect to represent and carry out, in executive station, those principles. We are, of course, particularly interested in what the Convention of the Union party in this State may do. They will, we trust, act with more than ordinary caution. In view of what has recently transpired at Washington, they certainly will not close their eyes to the fact that the Union sentiment of the people everywhere in the North, at least, is as strong now, if not even stronger, than it has been at any period during the last five years. That feeling cannot be disregarded, much less offended. Extreme views in politics and extreme men must be avoided. There is a prevalent and growing desire among the masses in all parts of the country to restore the authority of the Federal Constitution as now amended and to start forward on a new and grander career of prosperity on the basis of national unity. The true and tried "Union party" of this State must, therefore, while keeping their main principle in view, so modify their action as to meet the altered conditions of the time. They have put down rebellion and destroyed slavery. Their obvious policy now, is to aid the Federal Government in all wise and just measures for the speediest possible reconstruction of the Union.

Amendments to the Constitution.

A GREAT deal of unnecessary surprise has been recently expressed at the numerous amendments proposed in the national Congress for altering the Constitution of the United States, and there are not wanting a class in our community who view these suggested changes as evidence of the general instability of the times, and predict financial and political disaster. "The alterations," said the President, 'are becoming as frequent as amendments to the resolutions of a town meeting." Such is, indeed, the case; and while we may deplore the spirit of petty vanity which leads every member from the backwoods to endeavor to associate his name as an alterer of the national Magna Charta, yet at the same time the anxiety expressed by many is almost as ridiculous as the behavior of the popular representatives. Ever since the Constitution appeared, containing a provision for its own amendment, there have been persons who were actuated by the same spirit as at present fills the ambitious breasts of our representatives. Every Congress has had its annals filled with propositions to omit, alter, and amend; and although such resolutions are numbered by thousands, yet only thirteen have been adopted by both Congress and the States. To propose is not to secure their passage, and consequently all fears may be relieved because of the many propositions made, and few amendments pass. Let us glance at those which have become "part of the supreme law of the land."

The first ten of these belong together, and were part of a batch of twelve submitted by the first Congress, in 1789. They were regarded rather in the light of an appendix than amendments to the original instrument. Of these twelve proposals the first and second failed to secure the sanction of the necessary number of States, and were consequently defeated. The remainder, after slowly wandering about the country for nearly two years, were finally ratified, by the consent of New Jersey, in 1781. To Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, South and North Carolina the whole twelve were acceptable; but Delaware objected to the first, Pennsylvania to the first and second, and New Hampshire, New York, and New Jersey to the second; and these consequently fell through. As for Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia, they made no returns whatever.

The eleventh amendment, providing for the qualifying of the judicial power of the United States, was proposed on the 2d of December, 1793, and before it became a law underwent a rather peculiar preparation. After the lapse of a year from the time of its proposition, when Congress met, returns had only been received from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Georgia, and Delaware. Two years later, Rhode Island and North Carolina assented, but as after four years there had been so little done, President WASHINGTON issued a circular, in conformity with a resolution passed by Congress:

"That the President be requested to adopt some speedy and effectual means of obtaining information from the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina, whether they have ratified the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution concerning the suability of States; if they have, to obtain the proper evidence thereof."

In compliance with this request, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky granted their assent, so that on the 8th of January, 1798, or nearly five years after the first proposition, the necessary sixteen States had ratified.

The twelfth was adopted within one year, because of an impending Presidential election; and as it altered the system of electors, it was rushed through so as to operate on the coming contest. The last and thirteenth amendment is known to us all to have been adopted in eleven months. The abolition of slavery under it could have been secured much sooner had it not been a certainty. The peculiarity about its ratification is that Mississippi did in 1865 what Pennsylvania had done in 1789. She consented to a part of the amendment, but rejected the rest. The case is parallel, but not similar. Pennsylvania refused to adopt one of twelve distinct amendments, while Mississippi endeavored to cut one proposition in half, which of course could not be deemed admissible.

Hence it will appear that the careful safeguards which the wisdom of our forefathers erected around the Constitution, have prevented the general adoption of the numerous trivial amendments, the proposition of which have tended to alarm the timid. It is an old remark, that every year the crops and the nation are going to ruin, yet by some benign dispensation the anticipated devastation is continually postponed. Let us then continue to hope that the same care which has in the past defeated the numerous trivial propositions will continue in the future to act as a shield against unnecessary innovation.

The Streets and the Cholera.

THERE seems to be a very prevalent opinion that the cholera, which made such terrible ravages in various parts of Europe during the past year, will visit this country in the course of the coming summer. This impression is not confined to the general mass of the people, who are too apt to be led away by what may be, not offensively, called their ignorant fears, but it is participated in by our most eminent medical men, who build their anticipations in respect to the matter on their own experience of the nature and habits of the epidemic. It is well remembered that its progress hitherto has been from the East westward, and that its passage, though suspended at certain points of its route, and for shorter or longer intervals, has never failed in the end to run its own course.

It is also notorious that the cholera is yet not completely understood by the medical profession in any part of the world, notwithstanding its repeated appearance and the vast amount of study and investigation which have been bestowed upon it. Its operation, moreover, is as rapid as it is mysterious, and in the presence of its fearful fatality the public mind is so seized with panic as almost entirely to paralyze all rational efforts to check its march.

This fact should be particularly effective in urging on every municipal government the importance of making all necessary arrangements to either avert the pestilence altogether or to mitigate its violence when it comes. An ounce of prevention in such cases is worth a pound of cure, and any money, labor, and foresight expended now will be richly compensated for hereafter.

The streets are in a shocking condition of filthiness, and if they are allowed to remain so until the hot summer sun begins to putrefy the offal in our highways and byways, and to evaporate the noisome poisons it contains, so that the whole air of the city will be filled with it, we may certainly expect that the destructiveness of the cholera, when it arrives, will be a hundred-fold greater than it could or would be, were it not given the aid of the powerful auxiliary agencies which it has everywhere found in foul localities overhung with a mephitic atmosphere.

The late action of the City Councils authorizing the Mayor to have the city cleaned by contract is a step in the right direction, though it is to be regretted that it was not taken months ago. This delay of the municipal legislature, however, requires that the Mayor shall act with all prudent expedition in the granting of the contracts, as several weeks must necessarily elapse after that before the contractors can get ready with carts, horses, and men, to perform the work. There will, no doubt, be much competition among those who may desire to get the contracts, in the hope of being able to make considerable profit out of them; but they should be awarded to those only who can be trusted to execute them efficiently and faithfully.

BOARDING HOUSE PROCLAMATIONS.—Mr. "Colorado" JEWETT walks to and fro on the earth like the "Wandering Jew," (from which root his name might have been derived,) pausing only at the caravanserais on the desert of life known as fashionable hotels. From each station he issues a manifesto, treating of Empire, Cattle Diseases, Reconstruction, and other cheerful topics. We have one of these bulls dated at the Tremont House, another from the Astor, while a third comes from the Continental, and the last from the Burnett House. Like its predecessors, it is slightly confused in its utterances, and some narrow-minded people cannot see any connection between the different parts of its contents. This last effusion is more radical than its predecessors, and we greatly fear that the conservatives of our land are about to lose a valuable member of the party. We hope that Mr. JEWETT will pause before he acts. His influence is great; the utterances of WYKOFF, JOANNES, and other great diplomatists sink into insignificance when compared with his. We therefore counsel caution. The "Burnett Manifesto," which we give below, is incendiary in its tone, and reflects but little credit on Mr. JEWETT'S heart:—

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, }
February 28, 1866. }

ED. TELEGRAPH:—I am of the opinion that the people must meet the issue that the freedom of the slave means equality with the white man—or prepare for a war of races; and that a war of races may be prevented by securing to the negro race an independent domain, or by distributing them among the nations of the earth, under international action—as declared the only just course to pursue, by the late King Leopold, at an interview I had the honor to have with his Majesty.

The President has intimated the action of Congress, without Southern representation, is void. The people must go further, and admit the action of Congress null and void during the civil war. I opposed the war because both the North and South erred—the South in seeking independence outside of Congressional constitutional action, and the North in seeking the freedom of the slave outside of constitutional action. I favored an unconditional meeting of Commissioners, North and South, to settle points at issue, thereby to reunite the country. The sword was deemed the best. I now ask the people, Has it brought either unity or peace? As one of the people, I answer No: and now give the remedy. It is through an Independent People's State Convention, for independent nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States for 1868—thereby the ranks of the people represented. I now take the initiatory step, and announce a Convention to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the second Monday of December, 1866, independent of party, and for independent nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States of America for 1868, under the platform of *The Constitution as it Was* (except as to slavery), with a patriot Government. I do hereby, for the promotion of that end, pledge my time, directly while here, and indirectly while in Europe, and will furnish five hundred thousand dollars, at the time of nominations, as a part of a legitimate expense fund to advance the nominations in question; and now declare, in order to show the disinterested character of this act, that I will not receive any nomination from that convention nor from the people, acting only in the convention as a delegate from Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT.

—The Florida *Times* learns from all parts of that State that the demand for laborers is in excess of the supply, and that the plantations everywhere are successfully worked, though there is still a lurking apprehension that free labor will fail to meet all the exigencies of the cotton crop. Like the fears of insurrection and insubordination, which have been indulged and disappointed, it believes this apprehension groundless.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.

Members of the Club desiring to attend the

Convention of the National Union Party,

TO BE HELD

At Harrisburg on the 7th Inst.,

Will call at Headquarters this day and evening.

The Club will meet

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th Inst.,

ON CAPITOL HILL, HARRISBURG,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN E. ADDICKS,
CHAIRMAN.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1866. 1t

FRIENDS OF IRELAND,

ARISE IN YOUR STRENGTH!

Rally to the Birthplace of Freedom.

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF IRISHMEN,

AND THE FRIENDS OF IRISH NATIONALITY,

WILL BE HELD IN FRONT OF

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1866.

Col. John O'Mahony will be Present.

A number of distinguished speakers will address the meeting, among them the following, who have positively promised their presence:—

COLONEL JOHN O'MAHONY,
Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Captain McCafferty, Special Envoy from James Stephens, the Chief Executive of the Irish Republic

General S. F. Mullen of Tennessee, late of the United States Army, and Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs.

S. J. Meany, of Toledo, Ohio.

Jeremiah Cavanaugh, of California

Colonel E. W. C. Greene, United States Pension Agent, of Philadelphia.

C. M. Donovan, State Senator.

Lewis Wain Smith, Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and others.

By order of the Board of Officers:

ANDREW WYNNE,
District Centre

3 5 2t

NORTH AMERICAN

MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 3, 1866.

The Mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per steamship CUMBRIA, will be closed at this office on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

3 5 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1866.

Notice to the holders of City Warrants.—All City Warrants issued prior to the year 1864 will be paid on and after MARCH 10th, 1866, at this office.

3 3 3t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mindleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St. N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
12 2mw3m BOSTON, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE,
No. 238 CARTER Street, below Third,
(Old Post Office Building.)

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

To avoid waste of time, promote the general convenience and secure the speedy payment of INVALIDS, MOTHERS, WIDOWS, and others enrolled at the Philadelphia Agency, the United States Pension Agent announces that the payment of Pensions due March 4, 1866 will be made in alphabetical order—that is to say, *according to the letter commencing the last name of those enrolled*, as A, B, C, &c. Those commencing as follows will be paid on the days named and *no others*:—

A and B Monday and Tuesday,	March 5th and 6th.
C and D Wednesday and Thursday	March 7th and 8th.
E and F Friday and Saturday,	March 9th and 10th.
G and H Monday and Tuesday,	March 12th and 13th.
I, J, and K Wednesday,	March 14th.
Thursday,	March 15th.
M and M Friday and Saturday,	March 16th and 17th.
N, O, and P Monday,	March 19th.
Q and R Tuesday,	March 20th.
S Wednesday and Thursday,	March 21st and 22d.
T, U, and V Friday,	March 23d.
W, Y, and Z Saturday,	March 24th.

As only those Pensioners specified above will be paid on the days designated, all other applications when made will be postponed to their regular order.

All pensions remaining unpaid on March 24th will be paid as presented after that date.

Invalid pensioners whose pensions commence before March 4, 1865, and who have not been examined prior to the September payments, or who are not exempt from medical examinations, must present United States Surgeons' certificates as to their disability, with their pension papers.

THE PENSION OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FROM 8 IN THE MORNING TILL 4 IN THE AFTERNOON, For the payment of Pensioners residing in the city.

E. W. C. GREENE
U. S. Pension Agent.

3 3 3trp

CONCERT HALL.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. DAY will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE of the Course before the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW." The 'Black Swan" will sing a few choice airs. Tickets 35 cents. May be had at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. Doors open at 7: begin at 8. 3 3 5t*

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!!
GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!!

In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grambler & Co.," for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVE AND GAS LIGHT COMPANY have, this 22d day of February, 1866, declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 223 DOCK street, on and after March 1, 1866. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 24 until March 3.

2 24 smw6t N. H. HANNUM, Secretary.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON, }
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
JOHN GIVEN, }

2 26

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ARCH Street. 2 27 6t*

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE GREAT

Practical School of Business,

SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS

Accommodations,
Patronage
and Influence.

Any similar Institute in the State.

The place for

YOUNG MEN

Who desire success and promotion in business life.

The College occupies two large buildings, one at

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

AND THE OTHER AT

Broad and Spring Garden Streets,

Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.

For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.

2 16 mw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Pennsylvania and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.

The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,

THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thm6t WEST GROVE, Pa.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

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AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

No. 720 CHESNUT SIREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS only one rated in THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points of SUPERIORITY.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.

No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY

From $3 to $50,

INSURING

From $500 *to* $10,000,

IN CASE OF DEATH, AND

$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,

FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.

Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.

Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.

B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.

M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.

J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.

Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 338 Walnut street.

Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 2 17 1m4p

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866:

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO fine tempered steel springs, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church*, *theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for 2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

UNION PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

N. W. corner RACE and SECOND Streets,

Invite the attention of parties requiring goods in their line to the facilities they have of furnishing

BOXES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

which, for durability and neatness, they defy competition

2 7 6trp* PARIS & CO.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$600,000

Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER,
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY,
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DIRECTORS
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OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch* has been taken off the bills, the expense of each night's performance being too great for a long run. *The Three Guardsmen*, a favorite dramatization of Dumas' immortal novel, will be revived, Mr. Mordaunt and Mr. Clarke playing the two principal parts. Altogether the cast is a strong one. The piece is very showy, full of stirring incident and well put on the stage. It will be followed by a play of great merit, entitled *Charles XII* which has a great European reputation, and is a drama both in construction and dialogue, far above the dramas of the present day.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—One of the finest creations of Clarke displaying genius, not talent, will be given—*Robert Brierly*, of which he was the original representative in this city. The piece will be put on the stage with the greatest care, and well cast.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam*, whose jokes are never stale, and whose politeness never fails.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Guillaume Tell* will be given this evening with a most magnificent cast—Hermans, Himmer, Habeman, Steinecke, Mad'lle Naddi, and Mad'lle Asia. This sublime composition, full of grand simplicity and local character, can never be heard or seen under more favorable circumstances.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—The next performance will take place on Tuesday, the 6th

THE PRINTERS' BALL TO-NIGHT.—Typographical Union, No. 2, of Philadelphia, give their annual ball this evening at Musical Fund Hall. Those who wish to enjoy a first-class citizens' dress hop should be on hand at the Musical Fund to night. The proceeds will be used to procure a suitable place of assembly for the "Union" in future. Speaking from experience, we can recommend the Typographical Hop as being among the most delightful of the season.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic party of Camden held a convention on Saturday evening, at the hall of that association, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming municipal election, which takes place on the 13th inst. The following gentlemen were selected:—For Mayor, Dr. L. F. Fisler; for City Marshal, John Laning; for Treasurer, Robert Y. Bonin.

IMMERSED.—Last evening the ordinance of baptism by immersion was administered to some twelve persons in the First Baptist Church, by the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Rose, under whose ministration a profound religious interest has been awakened, and many are being added to the membership.

REVIVAL.—The revival in the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in progress for several weeks past, still continues to excite deep interest. Yesterday, during the morning service, sixteen were admitted to probationary membership, and twelve were baptized.

RIGHT HAND OF FELLOWSHIP.—The right hand of fellowship was given to four persons yesterday morning in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, who were taken into membership.

General Buell and Senator Sherman.

From the New York World to day.

General D. C. Buell thus puts his foot on a slanderous story, invented to his discredit, out of political hostility or military jealousies, we presume, and which Senator Sherman allowed himself to repeat in the Senate the other day:—

The Hon. John Sherman, United States Senate:—

SIR:—I find the following passage in a speech which you delivered in the Senate on the 26th ultimo:—

"If ever the time shall come when I can no longer confide in his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unaffected sorrow. * * * * * I well remember that when a retreating general would have left Nashville to its fate, that again with heroic courage he maintained his post."

It will be understood by most persons that I was the officer to whom you mean to allude as having been prevented from abandoning Nashville, during the invasion of Kentucky by Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith in the autumn of 1862. The story has been a popular one in certain quarters, and once before appeared in a shape which induced me to give it official contradiction.

Admitting that importance has again been given to it by the position in which you have repeated and endorsed it, I shall, on some future occasion more fitting than the present, recur to the story, for the purpose of tracing it to its origin and refuting it. I will permit myself to say here, however, that, in addressing the Senate upon the important question of reconstruction, you would have done better if you had not gone into the domain of fiction to find excuses, whether for finally giving to the policy of the Executive the support which it merits, or for now hesitating to commit yourself absolutely against it. Your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1866.

Condition of Western Colleges.

Our educational interests naturally suffered to a considerable extent during the war. This was especially true of our Western Colleges, whose young men buckled on the armor with an unparalleled enthusiasm and unanimity. Since the close of hostilities, however, these various institutions have, as we learn from the recent report of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education, regained most of their former prosperity.

Antioch College, Ohio, originally started under the Presidency of Horace Mann, begins the year under very favorable auspices. The Bellows and Starr King Professorships have been increased by subscriptions respectively of $20,250 and $20,000. Citizens of Providence, R. I., have recently donated the sum of $29,500 for the establishment of a "Providence Professorship."

Olivet College, located at the pleasant village of the same name in Michigan, is one of the most promising of the Western Universities. The buildings comprise one brick hall used as a dormitory, and erected at a cost of $24,000, and one wooden hall divided into recitation and lodging-rooms for young men. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was voted to build a new edifice during this year, costing forty or fifty thousand dollars. There is likewise in connection with the college a chapel capable of seating four hundred persons, which, during the past year, has been refitted and enlarged at an expense of $5000. This institution, which is modelled after Yale, though nominally under the control of the Congregational Church, is yet designed to furnish educational facilities for every denomination. An effort is now being made to secure an endowment of $100,000, which will place the College on a firm and permanent basis. President Morrison has been spending some weeks in the metropolis for this purpose, and is, we hear, meeting with encouraging success. Several subscriptions, ranging from $5000 upward, have been secured.

Ann Arbor (Michigan) College, has an attendance of 436 medical, 300 law, and 265 other students. Its finances are in a very flourishing condition. Three new assistant professors have recently been appointed. The Institution is well endowed.

Oberlin (Ohio) College, of which President Finney, the Revivalist, was until quite recently the President, has enjoyed the patronage of between eleven and twelve thousand students since its foundation in the Western Reserve wilds, thirty years ago. The annual average attendance for the first fifteen years was 500; for the ten succeeding, 1200; and for the war period, 937. It has educated 300 colored students, and graduated 155 ministers, 34 lawyers, 16 physicians, 92 foreign missionaries, and 72 professors and teachers.

Iowa College, located at Grinnell, suffered very much from the war, nearly all the young men at one time being absent in the tented field. Many of them have, however, returned to renew their studies, and a prosperous future opens up before it. A stone edifice in the town has recently been purchased and added to the College buildings.

The following report shows the number of students in attendance at the Western colleges:—

Name of Institution.	*No. of Students.*
OHIO.	
Marietta College	44
Western Reserve College	43
Mount Union College	400
Wittenberg College	200
Wilberforce University	...
Denison University	130
Oxford Female College	136
INDIANA.	
Wabash College	160
State University	100
Hartsville University	145
ILLINOIS.	
University of Chicago	202
Shurtleff College	220
Illinois College	140
Knox College	131
McKendree College	125
Northwestern University	128
Northwestern Female University	100
WISCONSIN.	
University of Wisconsin	190
Beloit College	69
MICHIGAN.	
Ann Arbor	289
Olivet	335
IOWA	
Central University	158
MINNESOTA.	
Hamilton University	300
KENTUCKY.	
Kentucky University	225
TENNESSEE.	
Tusculum College	25

—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.

Positively last five nights of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 5,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA IN SEVERAL YEARS
Rossini's Master Opera,
WILLIAM TELL,
Presented with NEW and MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
AN INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
and the following
SUPERLATIVE CAST,
embracing the great strength of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY

Arnold Mechtal.....Franz Himmer
Jacque, the Fisherman.....Theodore Habeman
Rudolph an Officer.....John Armand
Presenting the three Primi Tenori
Walterurs.....Joseph Hermanns
Who kindly undertakes to give strength to the cast.
Gessler the Governor.....Joseph Wehnlich
William Tell.....Heinrich Steinecke
Presenting the three Primi Bassi.
Mathilde the Governor's Niece.....Mlle Evirl Naddi
Jemmy, Son of Tell.....Mlle Sophie Dziuba
Hedwig Wife of Tell.....Madame Anna Piccolomini
Melchtal.....Alphonse Ueano
Leuthold.....Otto Lehman
The Ballet incidental to the Opera by
Miss Theresa Wood
Barons, Courtiers, Ladies, Soldiers, Mountaineers, Villagers of the Cantons of Swyz, Uns, and Unterwalden
CONDUCTOR.....ADOLPH NEUENDORF
TUESDAY—Debut of the celebrated Artist
WILHELM FORMES,
In Mozart's chef d'œuvre
DON GIOVANNI.
WILLIAM FORMES as .....Don Giovanni
SATURDAY NEXT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
IN AID OF
THE NOBLE FIREMEN
DISABLED AT THE
GREAT FIRE ON MONDAY, February 26.
The Management of the
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
ever desirous and willing to assist all sufferers, especially those who in pursuit of their duties are injured in a public cause and are therefore public benefactors, take great pleasure in
TENDERING A BENEFIT
in aid of the unfortunate sufferers and are happy to be
FIRST TO RESPOND
to the call made upon he citizens of Philadelphia.
Inspired by these sentiments, the Management are happy to announce a
GRAND DOUBLE BENEFIT,
ON THE
AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF
TUESDAY, March 13, 1866,
on which occasions
TWO DISTINCT BILLS WILL BE PRESENTED,
and the STAR COMPANY OF
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE WILL APPEAR.
THE ENTIRE NET PROFITS
of both performances will be devoted to the relief of the above-named sufferers.
The Committee appointed at the Convention of Firemen, held on Saturday evening, March 3 are respectfully invited to call upon the management of the Theatre for the purpose of receiving tickets to be sold for said Benefit, and of co operating with the Management. 3 5 mwst

PERELLI AMATEUR OPERA.—CONCERT HALL.

MARIA DI ROHAN
will be repeated TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, for the last time.
Season tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies the remainder of the season, $8. Single tickets, each, $1.50. To be had only at Mr. PERELLI'S Rooms No. 1228 Chesnut street, this afternoon from 2½ to 4 o'clock, and on Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 5 2t

WANTS

WANTED—AT A SEA-SHORE OR SUMMER Resort, a position as HEAD WAITER in a Hotel or large Boarding House, by a competent man. His wife would act as Housekeeper. Best testimonials can be given as to ability, integrity, etc. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Germantown, Pa. 3 2 6t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

WANTED.—A FEW ACTIVE AND EXperienced men to sell a most valuable Patent For persons competent, the most liberal inducements are offered. Call at No. 223 DOCK Street second story front room. 2 24 smw 4w

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A Residence in West Philadelphia, situation between Chesnut and Pine, and Thirty-Eighth and Forty-First streets. Address with full particulars, No. 320 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street. 3 3 2t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Place, containing 78 acres, ½ of a mile from city limits of Chester, Pa. Good Dwelling House, containing 11 rooms; large Barn, Stable and Carriage House, Spring House, Corn Crib, and large Garden; one-half acre of Woods and a small Orchard. The house is splendidly shaded, and has a fine lawn in front. The land can soon be cut up into building lots. Chester is one of the most improving places in this State. Price, $17,000. For particulars inquire of LEWIS LADOMUS, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 5 3t

FOR SALE.—A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, consisting of a half acre of ground; good house, containing seven rooms; also a stable and carriage-house; excellent shade and handsome front yard. Situated on the Middletown road, two miles from Chester. Price, $1800. Inquire of LEWIS LADOMUS, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 5 3t

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $500 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Sur ced 2 21 1mrp

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

FAMOUS FOR STYLE, EXCELLENCE, AND CHEAPNESS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life,

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 234 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Allentown (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 956 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24 wfm 6pdm

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bleached Muslin, good quality, 25, 28, 31, 25, 37½.

Best bleached Muslin in the city, yard wide, 37½ and 40 cents.

Wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 and 28 cents.

Heaviest yard wide, unbleached Muslins, 31 cts.

5-4, 6-4, 8 4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Shirting Linens, best make.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece and yard.

Russia Crash, 18, 20 and 25, very cheap.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Victoria Lawns and white Tarletans.

Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins.

Plaid Cambric Muslins.

White Marseilles, 75, 90 and $1 12½ a yard.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to $1 12½.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cents a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD.

No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

UNDER GARMENTS.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests.
Gents' Gauze Merino Vests.
Misses' Gauze Merino Vests.
Boys' Gauze Merino Vests.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hose, and Half Hose, of all the best makes.
New Spring Gloves, in great variety.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs by the dozen $2 25.
Gents' German Linen Handkerchiefs, $6 to $5 per dozen, splendid goods.
Linen Tape Trimmings for Skirts etc., new designs.
Linen Damask, only 65c. per yard, worth 85c.
Better goods equally cheap in proportion.
Full assortment of Linen Towels.
Bird's-eye Linen Diaper, only 45c per yard.
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All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

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And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for

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A LARGE LOT OF

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HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES. 3 3 tf

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Just received, a few sets of the very finest

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

WITH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES TO MATCH.

Also, a few pieces of

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THE FINEST IMPORTED.

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PLAID and STRIPED do do
SHIRRED and TUCKED, for waists.
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LONG THREAD VEILS
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RICH CAMBRIC EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, ETC.
150 pieces very finished CAMBRIC, 1¼ yards wide, at 50 cents. A bargain. 3 2 6t

EUROPE.

Amusing Scene in the French Chambers —The Paris Press on the Mexican Question — Significant Incident at the French Court, Etc.

PARIS, February 13.—Once a year, about the time that the carnival season is coming to a close, and the *banf gras* is going his rounds, an eccentric old gentleman, a member of the French Senate, gets up a little carnival of his own, and, like the clown in the circus, comes tumbling into the national ring with "Here I am again."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BOISSY.

The gentleman in question is the Marquis de Boissy, the husband of Byron's early love, the Countess Guiccioli. He is a queer bundle of contradictions. He professes to be a friend of peace, and yet would sacrifice everything to a war with England; a lover of liberty and a strong supporter of the Pope's temporal power and the Bourbons of Naples. His great hobby is hatred of England. England is his *bete noir*, and he seems to hold her responsible for all the ills and evils in the world, from the fall of Adam down to the Rinderpest. In the speech which the Marquis annually makes, professedly upon the address to the throne, he travels over the whole field of politics; but all his efforts seem to tend towards the expression of his detestation, scorn and contempt for England and the English. In the progress of his speech a few days since a queer scene occurred in the Senate Chamber—such a scene as it would scarcely seem possible could occur in the midst of a body appointed by the sovereign as his special supporters and the upholders of the Constitution. The Marquis commenced by recommending the Government "to inscribe upon its flag, rather to-day than to-morrow, three devices—the treaty of commerce with England denounced, protective rights re-established, and parliamentary government restored." (Noise.)

He thought they would be magical words, which would rally back to the Government all those who appeared disposed to separate from it. In his opinion no throne could henceforward be solid without the basis of the parliamentary system, and no crown could pass from the head of father to son but in virtue of parliamentary institutions. When the astonishment which this bold utterance caused had partially subsided the following discussion took place between the speaker and the President:—

The President—M. le Marquis, I cannot allow you to continue in that strain; you have no right to do so; you have taken an oath to the Constitution, and you are bound to keep it.

The Marquis de Boissy—I do not say the contrary.

The President—You demand the overthrow of the Constitution.

The Marquis de Boissy—We are asked to give our advice—

The President—Yes, your advice is asked for, but you are not giving any; you are attacking the Constitution.

The Marquis de Boissy—Not at all.

The President—You demand a change in it, and you have no right to do so at this moment. The constitutional reason opposed to such a demand is this:—The Senate is a constituent power, and has the right of initiative to ask for changes in the Constitution, but only with the observance of certain forms prescribed by the regulations. If, as a Senator, you have any modifications to propose, you can only do so by conforming to the rules. And this is what you are not doing. When, here in the Senate, you ask for parliamentary government, you bring before the public propositions which, before being communicated even to this House, ought to be authorized by three bureaus. (Approbation.) Thus you are doing indirectly what is interdicted—you are eluding the Constitution. I therefore call you to order, and I cannot allow you to continue on that subject. (Great applause.)

The Marquis de Boissy—I submit to the high authority of the President, remarking only that we had been told we had the right to indicate what we desired, and we cannot do so without expressing a wish. No crime certainly has been committed.

The President—But you have no right to give utterance to your wish in a privileged form which is not that prescribed by the regulations.

The Marquis de Boissy—Well, then, let it be supposed that I have said nothing. As I desire to abridge the discussion I consent; but it is a misfortune, for by so doing you shorten your great element of existence. If you wish to live, the country must well understand it, and you only live by publicity. If we extinguish discussion we destroy ourselves.

The President—You have the right of discussion, but in confining yourself within the circle traced out by the Constitution. (Approbation.)

The Marquis de Boissy—When I want to express a simple wish I am prevented from speaking.

The President—You are not expressing a wish; you are disparaging the Constitution, and I cannot allow you to do so. (Applause.)

The Marquis de Boissy—I am devoted to the Constitution, and do not seek to disparage it; but it has been declared capable of being made more perfect, and that is what I demand. You have no right to say to the Constitution, "So far shalt thou go, and no further." Were you to do so you would condemn it to immobility, which would be the same as condemning it to the tomb; we should then all go down together, and sup with the dead. (Prolonged murmurs.) I will now say a word on the address. I approve of many things in it, but when I find something wrong, I am sincere enough to say as much. I am called a man of opposition. I am so, indeed, but it is for the sake of sustaining, not of subverting, whilst those who continually support on all occasions at last arrive at a convulsion. How was the restoration overthrown. By men who were more royalist than the King himself. I am a Bonapartist; but to support the dynasty I think a man should not be a shrub which bends, but an iron bar. It is not by flattery or by cringing that real support is given; it is by showing ourselves rigid and inflexible, for then it will be felt that we may be relied on in certain circumstances. (Noise.) I do not think I have said anything improper, and I consider those murmurs as compliments.

Coming to the passage in the address relative to the French and English fleets, the Marquis continued:—

I regret to see that occurrence represented as a mark of sympathy between the two nations. An attempt has been made to inspire the country with an opinion which it did not hold, and which was not the true one. The meeting proved one thing only—the discipline of French sailors. As to the good understanding between the two countries, it proved nothing of the sort. (Murmurs.) As to sympathy, I am informed that every man erected up his own country and depreciated the other. If you rose to have men on the sympathy so much talked about, ask in what terms the French sailors spoke of the English navy and the English of the French.

M. Larabit—I was there, and I neither heard nor saw anything at variance with good understanding and sympathy between the two nations.

The President—Yours is a policy of division and not of conciliation. (Applause.)

The Marquis de Boissy—I only repeat what I have heard. I love the French navy because it defends our coasts, and will one day carry our army into England. (Interruption.)

M. Rouland—In the interest of the truth of the dignity of the Senate and of the security of the relations between the two countries, I protest against language which has never been heard in a deliberative assembly. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis de Boissy—Gentlemen, allow me to remind you of the words of M. Dupin, when he presided over the Legislative Assembly: "Citizens," he said, "I call you to order; you have not the right to speak to interrupt one of your colleagues." (Murmurs.) I wish the President would do as much in my favor, and not allow me to be interrupted. (Marks of disapprobation.) I blame the meeting of the French and English fleets in a political point of view, and as an abuse of power and discipline. The French seamen were forced to cry out, "The English navy forever!" when they would have cried most willingly, "Down with the English navy!" The same may be said of the English seamen. (Oh! oh!) The two navies are enemies, and not friends. Such is the feeling among them. (No! no!)

M. Adolph Barrot—Seamen who have fought against each other with courage always maintain a feeling of mutual respect. (Hear.)

The Marquis de Boissy—The Queen declares that the meeting of the fleets was directed against America. (Interruption.) I believe that the American people is great enough not to be intimidated by blank shots fired on the coast of France and England. But America is young, and, perhaps, badly brought up. She has the good sense not to abolish privateering. As England has more ships than America, the latter understood that without letters of marque she would suffer the most. America is less anxious for great naval victories than for the prizes and profits she may make by corsairs.

America, by maintaining the right to fit out privateers, has become a terror to England. The latter is now too weak to offer to France any real opposition, even should the annexation of Belgium be in question. (Interruption.) I am anxious to show the weakness of England, and when what I desire happens no power will oppose it. England menaces in every direction, but only strikes the weak. She has, besides, the affair of the United States on her hands. England has given a good example. She fomented the Rebellion in the South, and recognized the Confederates as belligerents. America asked aloud for indemnities, but said to herself "I will excite Rebellion in my turn, and England will not venture to say anything." England is clever, but what is her object? She applies to France, and says, "Give us money, ships, and men to preserve our possessions, and we will guarantee Maximilian." Besides that difficulty of America, who wishes for war, England has, thank heaven, another embarrassment—Fenianism. England has excited secret societies, and provoked discord in other countries. Providence now allows her to be punished by her sins. She has sown revolutions, and now reaps them herself. (Murmurs.) If we had the wisdom to favor Fenianism in Ireland we should only be exciting reprisals. (No, no.) I do not understand the objections I heard when some time back the revolution in Poland was applauded. Is not the revolution in Ireland as legitimate as that of Poland? The Irish also are Catholics. (Movement.) My desire is to see Fenianism extend widely. Does not England still shew her hatred to France by again summoning to her councils the man who furnished funds to Mazzini, Orsini, and those who armed the attempted assassins of the Emperor? His Majesty was wrong in expressing his regret for the death of the King of the Belgians. Since 1812, Leopold was the most skilful and the most implacable enemy of France.

A Senator—You are speaking of the dead.

The Marquis de Boissy—Yes; but I do not wish to attack him. I mean to prove only that those who wept must regret having done so. At the Congress of Vienna, with Lord Castlereagh, he played the principal part against France. In 1830, an English project, under the name of King or otherwise, was wanted at Brussels, and he was selected. When an enemy of my country dies I do not mourn; I sing a *Te Deum*. (Oh, oh!) I do not pretend that those are very Christian feelings; but they are patriotic. (Noise.) But I will leave the subject, and make some remarks on agriculture. The address speaks of an inquiry, which I trust will be sincere, and on this point I request the Government commissioners to give some explanation. Speaking of the commissioners—(noise)—I see one of them, and desire his return among us, hoping that he will imitate the noble conduct of those among us who made a mistake in resigning.

The President—That has no connection with the address. Speak to the question.

The Marquis de Boissy—There is no question.

The President—The question is what you yourself have chosen—agriculture.

The Marquis de Boissy—I leave that question, but will return to it. I now ask whether we cannot, when discussing the address, speaks on any subject whatever. The Emperor says so; he is my master, and I submit to him. Recurring to article 21 of the Constitution, I ask—

The President—That question has been repeatedly discussed, and is settled for all right-minded persons.

Upon the subject of Mexico the Marquis stated that he had promised himself to say nothing, except to express the wish that the French army might come home as soon as possible. Incidentally referring to the Jamaica insurrection, a Senator replied that France had no interest in that matter.

The Marquis de Boissy—There is a great interest in placing England at the ban of all civilized nations.

M. Rouland—What you say has not common sense.

The Marquis de Boissy—I wish to exclude England from all nations, and to excite all the powers against her.

The President—Your language is inconvenient in the highest degree—contrary to wise policy, to the interests of France and to the rights of nations.

The Marquis de Boissy—What! Contrary to the rights of nations! Who is it that violates them but England? If I could sacrifice her to spare a drop of French blood, I would do so with pleasure. The noble Senator then referred to the revolt in Jamaica, and regretted that there was not another Gladstone to write the atrocities of the English Government; mentioned the ex-King and Queen of Naples, and declared that they would have a brilliant page in history, while their calumniators would be covered with shame; asked why the Committee on the Address had not mentioned several points on the speech from the throne, naming among others the meeting of the fleets, the promised neutrality in the affairs of Germany, the death of King Leopold (at which silence he was gratified), Mexico, the prosperity of the United States, the remarks concerning "restless spirits," and the crowning of the edifice. Now, added the Marquis, I ask your permission to pass to the "Livre Bleu." (Cries of "Oh, oh!" "Enough, enough!" with laughter.)

The Marquis de Boissy—I thank you for your applause.

The President—The Senate has not applauded you. You might have perceived that much of what you have said has been listened to with great inattention.

The Marquis de Boissy—I do not admit that.

The President—I appeal to the Assembly. (Marks of assent.)

The Marquis de Boissy—Many of my colleagues will say yes here, and when there are outside they will declare the contrary. (Laughter.) I have remarked during the last year that there are a large number of foreigners in France, who, without having been expelled from their own countries, come here to ask for alms. The honorable gentleman then referred to the subject of religious intolerence in Sweden, and wished that France should support better ideas in that country, without an actual intervention. He also declared that he had learned by conversations with naval officers that the French artillery and iron-cased ships were much inferior to those of England. After touching on the jealousy which he said existed between the Guard and the regiments of the line, he terminated by saying that sovereigns were ruined by continually hearing that they are always right. Fidelity, he said, does not consist in burning a perpetual incense, but in showing the Government when it was wrong as well as when it was right, and pointing out the road which leads to glory and prosperity.

THORN IN THE EMPEROR'S SIDE.

The Government is in a "bad fix" about the Marquis de Boissy, and he is to it about as agreeable a personage as was "the elephant" to the man who "won him in a raffle." As a Senator he is appointed for life, and, unless impeached and tried for treason or some other high crime, he cannot be removed even by the authority which made him a Senator. The Government, which warns and stops newspapers for saying in their columns not one-half what the Marquis de Boissy says upon the floor of the Senate, would undoubtedly like to "suppress" him, but probably have concluded that the scandal and noise which such a proceeding would cause would do them more harm than good.

MEXICO IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The discussion upon the address will commence in a few days in the lower house, where, as is known, there is a strong opposition minority, led by such men as Thiers, Berryer, Jules Favre, and others among the ablest in France. At a meeting of the opposition yesterday it was agreed by most of the members, at the earnest request of M. Thiers, that nothing should be done to embarrass the Government, and prevent the Emperor from getting out of his trouble as early as possible. This promise will be complied with unless the Government exhibits a disposition not to carry out in good faith what it has promised. For a similar reason Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Italy, and will be absent during the discussion of the address. In the Senate the very offensive paragraph relative to the United States was adopted without any discussion. That paragraph is an insult to your Government, which, if it possess a tithe of the sensitiveness attributed to it, it will certainly notice in some way.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

A significant "incident" occurred last evening at the grand *bal costume* given by the Minister of Marine. In the course of the evening a cortege appeared, representing the four quarters of the globe. America was represented by Miss Torrance, of New York, Mrs. Joseph Riggs, and Miss Carter, all very beautiful ladies. As they entered the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," which they played with enthusiasm for five minutes, apparently very much to the delight of the guests. Anything which reminds the French people of "the old friendship between France and the United States" is pleasant to them.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Tennyson is at work on a new long poem. The longer, the more verse!

—It is said the military commission which tried G. B. Lamar, Sr., for cotton frauds, some weeks ago, have sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine. Lamar has been released on bail until the President can examine the evidence in the case.

—Albert L. Starkweather, who was lately found guilty of murder, informs his counsel that he does not want them to make any motion for a new trial, and no motion will be made. He will be sentenced to be hung during the last week in this month.

—The wife of J. A. Gaylord, a banker of St. Louis, was burned to death on Thursday last by her clothes taking fire as she walked by the parlor grate. She was but twenty years old, had been married two years, and had an infant a few weeks old.

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Barnsley double satin DAMASKS extra heavy.
Fine single DAMASKS, in new and beautiful patterns.
NAPKINS, both single and double damask.
DOYLIES, linen from 81 50 per dozen up.
BIBLE TYE, for children's aprons at 65, 75, 87½, 81, and 81 25.
SCOTCH DIAPERING, at 82, 82 50, 83, 83 50, 84, 84 50, 85, and 86.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, from 82 50 per dozen up.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS at all prices, some beautiful goods.
HUCKABACK from 25 cents to 55 cents per yard.
GERMAN ROLL for glass towelling.
RICHARDSON'S HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS, in every number.
PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, and 54 inches wide.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
SHIRT BOSOMS, made of the best linen.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish CAMBRICS extra width and qualities.
NAINSOOKS and JACONETS
BRILLIANTS in a great variety of patterns.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, plaid cambrics
HOSIERY, both bleached and brown, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75.
Just opened, a large line of NEW SPRING CHINTZES at 25 and 28c.
Beautiful yard wide ENGLISH CHINTZES, entirely new.
French PERCALES, in buff and pink. These are cheap.
French MUSLINS, expressly for skirts.
English LONG CLOTH, very fine.
My stock of BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS I believe to be cheaper than they are being sold anywhere. Just opened one case fine yard wide bleached at 31c., one case at 35c., and one at 35c.; these are a great bargain; also, all the finest makes always on hand.
PRINTINGS in every width.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
LANCASTER COUNTERPANES.
HONEY COMB QUILTS, extra heavy, with red border.
CRIB COUNTERPANES.
These goods are all marked very low, and having bought them lately, I know they are cheap.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,

3 1 thsm3t No. 1013 MARKET Street above Tenth.

HANDSOME SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES,
CORDED,
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,

2 17smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12 §

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 104 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. No. 104 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 80c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GORE FRED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., sole Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the office of George Junkin, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. WORRELL,

3 1 mw5t* Auditor

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to Messrs. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully etc.,

A. BROWN.

3 2 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, TION. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. B. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY E. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.

JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000

Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John T. Goodacre, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.

CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.

THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK

is receiving Freights daily at low rates,

SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET, and will insure at low rates.

P. R. CLARK, Agent,

2 5 1m Nos. 214 and 216 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"

"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"

"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Newry, Cork, and Glasgow.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABIN..... $80, $90, and $70

STEERAGE..... $30

Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 3.

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, March 7.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, March 10,

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin..... $90 00 Steerage..... $30 00

First Cabin to London..... 95 00 Steerage to London... 34 00

First Cabin to Paris..... 105 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisement in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,

No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,

No. 718 BROADWAY New York,

No. 389 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

3 3 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 §

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 25

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan '71.... 89 660 00
120 000 " 6 " '81.... 124 198 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan
Treasury Notes..... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan..... 90 555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53 250
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20 000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 0
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,837 50
7,750 149 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8 590 0
8,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to call..... 43,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0

$1,695,850 Par. Market value..... $996 500 00
Real Estate..... 33 000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made, 111,013 37
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks..... $55,956 89
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48 56,635 37
$1 253,647 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooks, Edward Lacoureaude, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. R. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBUR

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Forty-five men were discharged from the machinist department of the Gosport Navy Yard, last Friday.

—The reported death of the Rev. Alexander Campbell is untrue. He is now residing at Bethany, Va.

—An engineer was recently arrested and sent to Augusta for flying the Rebel flag on his engine on the Georgia Railroad.

—From San Francisco, news is received of the death of Hon. Fletcher M. Haight, late Judge of the United States District Court. He formerly resided in Rochester, N. Y.

—Mrs. Catharine Fay, an old lady residing in Rochester, was burned to death on the 23d ultimo. She laid down on a lounge to sleep with matches in her pocket, and in moving about they ignited.

—The Academy of Sciences at Paris has just awarded its Monthoyon prize for statistics to M. Chenu, the well-known army surgeon, for his work on the losses of the allied armies in the Crimea.

—The Russian Government has given a warning to the Russian *Word*, for an article approving Auguste Comte's "Idees Historiques," which the Home Secretary deems opposed to Christianity.

—The first, second, and third mates, and cooper of ship *Harvest*, of Honolulu, burned by the pirate *Shenandoah*, who left Ascension last April for Guam in an open boat, arrived safely after a passage of only twelve days.

—The Imperial Geographical Society of France has admitted M'me Dora d'Istra among its members as a worthy successor to M'me Ida Pfeiffer, the only foreign lady that had been elected into that body. The new member has distinguished herself by her travels in Roumelia and the Morea.

—The death of Lord Monteagle, better known by the name of Hon. Spring Rice, is announced at his residence in Ireland. He filled many important offices in the State, and was formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on his retirement from that position was elevated to the peerage.

—In consequence of the alarm about the pork disease, the pig dealers of Vienna have telegraphed to their agents in Servia and Hungary not to send them any more animals for the present, as most of the greatest hotels have suppressed all preparations of pork in their bills of fare.

—About twenty thousand colored troops, from the Department of Texas, are to arrive shortly at City Point, to be paid off and mustered out of service. A number of vessels have already arrived, and active preparations are going on with a view to carrying out the order disbanding these troops.

—An Austrian expedition, composed of the corvette *Friedrich* and the frigate *Schwarzenburg*, under the command of Rear Admiral Tegethoff, is to leave the port of Trieste in the spring for the Indian and China Seas, to negotiate treaties of commerce similar to those which the other European Powers have been making for several years past.

—An interesting incident took place at the grand ball given at the Prussian Embassy in Paris. At midnight, Count de Goltz received a telegram from his sovereign at Berlin, directing him to offer a bouquet from his Majesty to the Empress. The commission was at once executed, and immediately after the thanks of her Majesty were transmitted to Berlin by the same channel.

—The Russian army amounted at the beginning of the summer of 1864 to 1,135,000 men and 96,000 horses. On the 1st of January, 1865, those numbers were reduced to 909,000 men and 82,000 horses, and at present the effective force amounts to only 805,000 men and 75,000 horses. The Budget for the army amounted to 152,156,000 roubles in 1864, to 127,851,000 in 1865, and has been reduced to 216,589,000 for the present year.

—Two Paris papers, the *Pays* and the *Gazette de France*, have both entertained their readers with a premature and sensational account of the execution of Poncet, the murderer of Lavergne. Poncet, however, may himself have had the satisfaction of reading these descriptions of his last moments, inasmuch as he was only guillotined forty-eight hours after their publication in the *Pays* and *Gazette de France*.

—Wild Edgerton (Brock. L. McVickar), some time since published a few verses on the Empress Eugenie's visit to the cholera hospitals of Paris, which were sent to the hands of Napoleon through the French Consul of this city, and the young poet has received a grateful acknowledgment of his charming tribute:—

CABINET OF THE EMPEROR, PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, January 12, 1866.—Monsieur:—The Emperor has received with pleasure a copy of your lines addressed to the Empress, and has instructed me to thank you for them in his name.

—According to the latest official returns, there are in the 11,314 cafes, beer houses, and wine shops of Paris, 27,711 public billiard tables; some of the cafes on the boulevards have from twenty to thirty. The receipts from every public table are supposed to average about 10 francs per day, which would give 277,110 francs for the daily receipts of the whole, and 101,145,157 francs for the year of 365 days. Even reducing this sum by one half, there still remain above 50,000,000, a great portion of which is paid by the working classes.

—The *Herald* gives an account of a "private banquet," whether real or imaginary we cannot say, said to have been given to Secretary Seward by Mr. Richard Schell, of the Manhattan Club House, on Saturday evening, at which Mr. Thurlow Weed and others were present. The *Herald* says: "Mr. Schell presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Bryant." Mr. Bryant was not present, nor had even heard of the "banquet" till his attention was drawn to the article in the *Herald*.

—The Irish papers announce the death of Lord Milltown, a nobleman well known in former years for his sporting habits, but living lately in retirement, owing to financial embarrassments. Paralyzed in both his limbs, he used to be carried in and out of his phaeton at Newmarket, which he drove so well as never to lead to the suspicion of his infirmities. Of racing he was an excellent judge, and he was likewise a fine billiard player, and a capital shot, and as boon a companion at a dinner table as ever Lever painted in any of his novels.

—A terrible catastrophe occurred recently in Cronstadt, and occasioned the loss of fifty-four lives. At half-past two in the morning a wooden building, constructed on Battery No. 10, serving as a habitation for two hundred and fifty workmen, took fire, and was in a few moments enveloped in flames. There were three doors to the building, but only one was unlocked, and this opened inward. The unfortunate men, pressing forward in crowds, kept it closed, and it had at length to be broken down, but fifty-four men had already perished. The rest were rescued with great difficulty.

—Baron Rothschild has been swindled. A few weeks ago, says an English journal, a venerable and decrepit old man offered to sell him a splendid service of old china—twelve plates only—for an annuity of £48. The man looked so old and so near his end that the baron consented; but when the month had elapsed, instead of his venerable friend, a spruce, vigorous young fellow of about thirty claimed the annuity. The baron stood aghast. "Why you seemed a century old a month ago!" "Yes, M. le Baron, but you see your assistance has renewed my lease of life?"

—A curious circumstance lately occurred in France relative to the skulls of two famous saints, Mansuy and Gerard, formerly Bishops of Toul. The two heads had been preserved in the same reliquary, and as the labels had fallen off, there seemed no means of distinguishing one from the other. In the difficulty, Mgr. Lavigerie, Bishop of Nancy, requested M. Godron, known as an ethnologist, to examine them. That savant immediately recognized one of the heads as that of a Gaul, while the other evidently belonged to a man of a different nation. That distinction was confirmed by the fact that St. Gerard was of Gallic origin and St. Mansuy a Scotchman. Likewise, the presence of four teeth in the skull of the latter, a circumstance afterwards found to be mentioned in one of the labels, fully established his identity.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 16

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

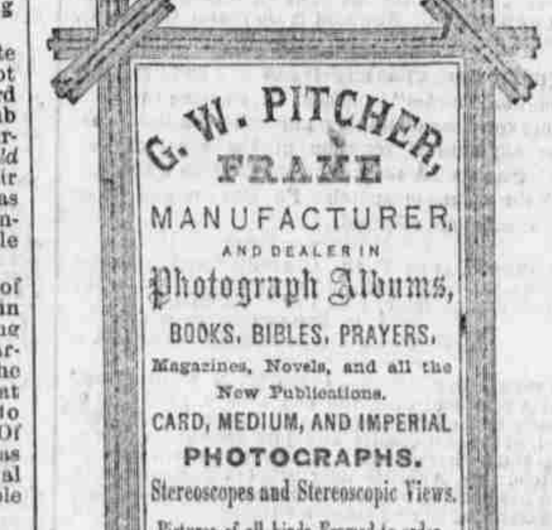
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5



EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 26smw3m

RENEVUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL.
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala. and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE MAINS, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, LEAD AND GASKET.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, until TUESDAY, March 6 at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First, For Iron Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—

9600 feet 4 in. Pipe.	42,000 feet 6 in. Pipe.
3600 feet 8 in. Pipe.	3,600 feet 10-in. Pipe.
4800 feet 12 in. Pipe.	

Also, 100,000 pounds of Branches, Bends, etc. Patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second. 100,000 pounds of Iron Castings for shop, for making Stops, Plugs, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Third. 5000 pounds of Brass Castings for the shop, for Ferules, Plugs, Stops, etc. Patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth. 50,000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.

Fifth. 3000 pounds of Gasket, for laying pipes.

Specimens to be furnished with bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Department will subject the materials to such tests as may be deemed sufficient, and will be the judge of the quality and fitness.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department,
3 3 2t Philadelphia.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 130 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR.,
3 3 5t Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

181,600 pounds Cannon Powder,
29,219 " Rifle "
$5,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed; the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 gallons Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
692 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	18 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
800 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Pump Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circulat'g Boilers,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Chairs, assorted,
538 Whitewash Bru's,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
	300 Bucket Ears,
391 Varnish Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
203 Dust Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
19 Clothes Brushes,	10,000 Lights Glass,
2,081 Chisels, assorted,	2,000 Saucepan Handles,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
1,620 Pick handles,	1,541 Axe Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	2,000 Window Sash,
	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
53 Cast Iron Hoppers,	
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,000 lbs Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet
2,926 Chest Locks,	2,000 lbs Cast Steel,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	700 boxes Tin,
400 Mallets,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	105 Cast Iron Traps,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
1,000 Frying Pans,	6,835 Papers Tacks, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
	30,000 lbs. Zinc,
500 lbs Iron Rivets,	6,000 Escutcheons,
800 lbs. Rods Wire,	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 16x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x452, six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x10, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M.,
Giesboro, D. C.,
or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	85 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze.
Saddles,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Horse Equipments,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
80 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES

DANIEL H. BURDETT,

AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
WILL SELL

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."

Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."

Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

3 1 4t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."

Tonnage, 335 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 7 10-12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."

Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."

Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 8-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."

Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."

Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."

Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 98 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 8-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."

Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1 10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."

Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, Etc., comprising THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ⅜-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2,000 " 1½-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

T's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, ETC.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Plyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28t4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCH SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at GIESBORO, D. C., at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of:—

Horseshoes,	Riding and Cart Saddles,
Manilla Rope,	Neck-straps,
Scrap Iron,	Surcingles,
Beesteads,	Four-horse Ambulances,
Benches,	Army Wagons, four-horse,
Coffee Boilers,	Wagons, two-horse,
Tin Cups,	Iron Water-wagons,
Knives and Forks,	Whips,
Ladles,	Padlocks,
Camp Kettles,	Bottles,
Dutch Ovens,	Shoeing-boxes,
Dish pans,	Punches,
Mess-pans,	Files,
Tin Plates,	Hammers,
Coal-scuttles,	Farrier-knives,
Spoons,	Pincers,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Rasps,
	Tongs,
Blankets,	Whitewash Brushes,
Bridles,	Grindstones and Frames,
Horse Brushes,	Picks,
Currycombs,	Lanterns,
Saddle Blankets,	Ploughs,
Buckets,	Rakes,
Casks,	Shovels,
Horse Collars,	Spades,
Head Halters,	Wheelbarrows,
Ambulance Harness,	Bridle-bits,
Four-horse Harness (sets),	Tire Iron,
Hay-racks,	Chain,
Lines,	Scrap Leather,
Martingales,	Coal Oil Barrels, etc. etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the day of sale.

The horseshoes, rope, and scrap iron will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 7t In Charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:—

52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 2 8t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF COAL.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
February 27, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the grounds of the MOWER HOSPITAL, Chesnut Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE (233) TONS OF ANTHRACITE STOVE COAL.

Cars leave the Depot, N. E. corner of Ninth and Green streets, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
2 28 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 28t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE-ASIA-AFRICA

Pope Pius IX Very Ill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AFRICA.

Slave Trade in the Transvaal Republic —Disastrous Drought—Effect of the Chilian Blockade—Coolie Labor, Etc.

Reuter's Telegram (February 14) London Press.

The Union Company's mail steamer *Roman* arrived at Plymouth yesterday, from the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th, St. Helena on the 23d, and Ascension on the 27th of January.

At the Cape of Good Hope the distress among the working classes from want of employment, as well as the distress among a large section of farmers, caused by the failure of the crops, and by fatalities among the stock, through drought, continued almost undiminished, nor did there appear to be any hope of an immediate improvement for either of the suffering classes. Within a circle of fifty or sixty miles from Cape Town abundant rains had fallen, but all districts beyond that had suffered from the drought with more or less severity.

Attention has again recently been called to the systematic slave trade carried on in the Transvaal Republic, where young Kaffres of both sexes, from three to twelve years of age, were being publicly sold at prices varying from £15 to £22 10s. per head.

Sugar growing and coffee planting were being carried on in Natal with great vigor. The appearance of the crops was promising very remunerative and increased returns this season. The introduction of coolie labor from India had been most successful. Dr. Mann, the Surveyor-General of the colony, was coming in England as an immigration agent, and was to be instructed to obtain the right class of settlers—viz., moneyed agriculturists of moderate means, who were much required.

The blockade of Valparaiso has caused a considerable rise in the price of breadstuffs in the colony. With the exception of this commercial matters were dull.

ITALY.

The Pope in a Bad Way—His Health Failing and His Mind Giving Out.

In a letter from Rome, published in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, it is stated that the Pope has had another bad turn during the last few days, and the doctors have been somewhat uneasy about him. His immediate attendants say they observe signs of growing feebleness in him, that his memory is shaken, and that he yields more than formerly to violent predilections and antipathies.

This is said to be especially noticeable in regard to the impressions of earlier years, which seem to be gradually coming back to him. He shows a marked leaning towards Italy and the house of Savoy. He has even, it is reported, been heard, in conversation with some of his more intimate friends, to propose the investiture of Victor Emmanuel as Vicar of the Holy See in the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria.

ASIA.

The Outbreak in the Lebanon—Sharp Fighting Between the Turks and Marmates.

From the Levant Herald, February 7.

Details of the renewed outbreak in the Kesrouan have been received during the week by the Porte, and in view of the gravity of the situation vigorous measures of repression have been decided on. Dervish Pasha, commander of the late expedition to the Kozandagh, accordingly left on Monday for Beyrout on board the *Houdavenkiar* steam frigate, accompanied by the *Nazrel-Aziz* and three battalions of riflemen.

He will land with these troops at Djouns, the residence of Daoud Pasha, and at once assuming commands of all the troops in the province, will operate with a force of about seven thousand men to [illegible] resistance to the Governor-General's authority wherever it has shown itself. It appears that after the recent retreat of Joseph Karem and the dispersion of his followers, Daoud Pasha, supposing the disturbance at an end, left Djouna for Sibaala, another residence within an hour and a half of Beyrout, and consequently out of the Kesrouan. This movement seems to have been regarded by the malcontents as a flight, and they accordingly again mustered for action.

Karam at the same time left his retreat at Ebdeen and joined his friends at Zghorta, near Tripolo, on the coast. On hearing of these movements, Emin Pasha (Schwartzenburg), who commanded the cavalry in the neighborhood, on the 28th of January collected what troops he could, and proceeded to Zghorta with the intention of arresting Karam, and so nipping further outbreak in the bud. The young Emir answered the summons to surrender with a request for a parley with the Pasha, and this being granted, left the latter, promising to give an answer within twenty-four hours. This he did the next morning, with a vigor of action as well as speech, which Emin and his troops but too well understood.

In the grey of the morning, before sunrise, he attacked the latter with a degree of pluck and steadiness wholly unusual in these mountain frays, and for some hours a close and desperate fight followed, ending in a drawn battle, with a total loss of above three hundred in killed and wounded on both sides. Karam drew off his men and retired in safety, leaving the Pasha in no plight to attempt a pursuit. When telegraphic news of all this reached the Porte last week, it was, our information states, debated whether the Grand Vizier should not proceed to Syria with similar powers to those exercised on his last mission; but it was finally decided to send Dervish Pasha instead. The energy, and at the same time moderation, with which this officer recently operated in the Taurus warrants confidence in his ability to put down these somewhat analogous troubles.

PORTUGAL.

Prim in Portugal—The Late Insurgents in Full Feather—They Receive Full Pay from the Portuguese Government.

THE LATE SPANISH REVOLT.

Paris (February 15) Correspondence London Times.

A private letter from Beja mentions that the day after the arrival of General Prim and his companions at that place, the greater part left—some for Lisbon, some for Lerin, Setubal, Evora, etc. The refugees were not, the writer (who was an eye-witness) says, in the deplorable condition they were described when crossing the frontier.

You saw in the streets Spanish hussars and Portugese military and civilians arm in arm. In one hotel there were a captain, a lieutenant-colonel, an adjutant, three cornets, two lieutenants, a sergeant-major, and some private soldiers—all smart young men, in high spirits, not the least the worse for their long march—in handsome uniforms, the Calatrava red jackets and trowsers, and the Bailen yellow and red, and all apparently with plenty of money in their pockets. The other hotel was full of officers. The second class inns had the rest, as well as private houses, the owners of which will not hear of receiving money for their hospitality. They walked about the square in parties of sixes and sevens, and their gay uniforms contrasted with the simple, sober uniform of the Portuguese military.

It seems the Portuguese Government will for the present allow all of them their pay, according to their rank. I saw in the *Patrie* of Paris an erroneous account of the whole affair. I can assure you that there were nearly eight hundred men arrived in Beja, all apparently in high spirits and flourishing condition, in spite of their defeat. I greatly regret those attempts at insurrection, and sincerely hope this will be the last; but truth is truth, and no one can deny that the appearance of the Spanish refugees was by no means so forlorn as has been stated.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Gold opens weak this morning at 132½. The export of bullion last week amounted to only $75,453. Governments are firm and steady. Money may be quoted at seven per cent. on call. Exchange nominal at 108½. The business of the Sub-Treasury for the past week was:—Receipts, $1,341,088·08—for Customs, $453,000; Payments, $1,558,948·68; on account of Loan, $38,000; balance, $97,640,015·14; Coin certificates, $402,000.

Railway shares are freely offered, and are lower. Produce and merchandise are very quiet. Flour steady; wheat firm; corn, pork, lard, tallow, and whisky cheaper; freights heavy and dull.

The Fenians made a great demonstration yesterday at Jones' Wood, notwithstanding the protest of the Archbishop of New York against the holding of the meeting on Sunday. Inflammatory speeches were made, and the brethren called upon to contribute the needed funds to supply the munitions of war to the army of 300,000 men, which, it was asserted, is already organized in Ireland. England, it was declared, had, by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, acknowledged Ireland to be in a state of war, and our own Government was called upon to recognize the Irish Republic as entitled to the rights of belligerents without delay. Six weeks was the time indicated within which an expedition should start from this country for the emancipation of Ireland by the overthrow of British tyranny in that country.

The steam frigate *Carmen*, one of the Spanish war vessels which have for some time past been lying in our port, has sailed for Quarantine.

Another new steamship, named the *General Grant*, has been added to one of the lines plying between this city and New Orleans. It is a staunch and finely fitted up vessel, and will be opened for the inspection of the public during the present week.

At ten minutes after 12 o'clock this morning Policeman Dougherty, of the First Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from the five-story storage store, No. 8 Bridge street, extending through to No. 5 Pearl street. The alarm was given and the firemen promptly responded. On breaking open the doors on Bridge street the whole of the first floor was found on fire. Several streams were promptly brought to bear on the flames, but in consequence of the great depth of the store it was found impossible to reach the fire in the centre. The fire was first seen on the Pearl street entrance, and when the door was broke open a bale of cotton was rolled out on fire, which stood near. It was supposed that was the extent of the burning, but it was soon discovered that the fire had extended to the interior of the store. The premises are occupied by Edmund C. Johnston. We learn the building is filled with a general assortment of merchandise, with a large proportion of cotton. The firemen succeeded in getting the flames subdued about daybreak, but not until a large amount of property, including several adjoining stores, were consumed.

FULTON.

Railroad Affairs in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—J. M. Vaskern, President, and A. T. Smith, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad, are expected to arrive here from Texas, during the week.

A general meeting of the stockholders will take place in this city during the present month.

Direct railroad communication between here and Memphis will be rapidly completed, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having loaned the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad Company $30,000 for that purpose.

Fenian Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held at Mozart Hall on Saturday night. The plans of General Sweeney against Canada were loudly cheered. A collection of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars was made on the spot. Quite a number of rifles and revolvers were contributed, and fifty men were enrolled as soldiers for Irish liberty.

Arrest of Express Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Edward Newmeister and E. H. Johnson, two of the five thieves who robbed the United States Express Messenger here two weeks ago, have been arrested. The sum of $19,214 of the money was recovered. The remainder of the $40,000 stolen is supposed to be in the possession of the three other robbers who are still at large.

Explosion of a Western Steamer—Twenty-five Lives Reported Lost.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—A despatch from Memphis says the steamer *Lockwood* exploded her boiler when twenty miles from Memphis, and was burned. Twenty-five lives are reported to have been lost. The particulars have not yet been received.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Michigan Southern, 70½; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 102½; Virginia 6s, 70; Erie, 84½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 68; Coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 1862, 103; Ten-forties, 90½; Treasury 7·30s, 99½; One Year Certificates, 99; Gold, 133½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$3000 City 6s, new...	91	8 sh Cam & Am....	116½
$300 do........c	91	100 sh Ocean.....b30	12¼
$300 do.........	91	100 sh do.........	12½
$300 Un Can bs....	2½	100 sh Maple Sha5wn	8½
$2000 Sch Nav 6s 82.	75	100 sh Reading...b30	49¾
$2000 U S 7·30s June	99½	100 sh do.........	49½
$1100 do....July	99½	200 sh do......b30	49½
$3000 do June ..c	99½	100 sh do.......b5	49½
$500 do.....June	99½	100 sh do.....b5	49½
$1000 US 5-20s 64....	103	100 sh do.....2d..	49·6
$250 Sch Nav Loan.	81	500 sh St Nich Oil...	·21
500 sh N Y & Mid....	6¾	1 sh Penn R.......	56¾
500 sh do......b30	6½	10 sh do.........	56½
5 sh 2d & 3d......	78½		
SECOND BOARD.			
$1000 Pa 5s coup....	86	100 sh Hest'v b5	33½
$7000 U S 7·30s June	99½	100 sh do......b30	34½
$100 U S 10·40s.....	90	100 sh Susq. C'l..b5	11½
4 sh Penna R.....	69½	100 sh do.......b5	11½
50 sh do.........	56½	27 sh 2d & 3d.........	78½
5 sh Acad Mus....	50	18 sh do........	78¼
100 sh Ocean.........	11	300 sh St Nich Coal..	9

—A London journal understands "that a five act historical play has just been written and printed privately by Mr. Martin Tupper, with a view to its representation in the spring. The subject is, 'The Life and Death of Raleigh.' It is said to offer extraordinary opportunities for spectacular display."

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 231 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 19th day of March next (1861), at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock.

A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC BARTON, WILLIAM SMITH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, Directors.

3 5 12t

FINE OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

Gen. Meade not a Candidate for Governor.

A morning paper published a report from Washington that General Meade had consented to allow his name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Governor, at the suggestion of President Johnson.

The General, in the following letter to the editor of this paper, promptly denies the statement:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.

To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

Sir:—Please publish the fact, that there is no truth in the report circulated from Washington, that I have consented, at the request of the President, to allow my name to be presented to the Democratic convention as a candidate for Governor.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Freedmen—Important Official Circular.

Semmes Not to be Tried.

He is Soon to be Released.

Joe Johnston on Reconstruction.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Freedmen—Important Instructions.

The Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau having written for instructions how to deal with the question of matrimony among freed people, General Howard has issued a circular, directing that each Assistant Commissioner shall consult the State laws with regard to marriage and divorce of white persons, and embody them for the benefit of the freedmen; and as it is desirable to frame such a system of marriage rules as will be approved by the State authorities, he recommends to Commissioners to procure the formal approval of the Governors of States to any circulars issued by them on this subject. Several points are presented by General Howard as requiring immediate attention, to rectify existing evils in regard to the relation of the sexes amongst freedmen.

Semmes to be Released.

It is understood that the Government has decided not to put Raphael Semmes, commander of the *Alabama*, upon trial, having come to the conclusion that his parole under the terms of Johnston's surrender to Sherman is valid. Semmes has been advised of this decision by the Government, and is expecting every day to receive official information of the fact.

General Johnston.

The Rebel General Joe Johnston arrived here to-day on a summons to testify before the Reconstruction Committee.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the petition of a citizen of Columbia, South Carolina, setting forth that his entire property, valued at $10,000, was destroyed by the firing of that city last winter; that he has always been a loyal man, etc.; and asking indemnity from Congress. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented the petition of citizens of Ohio asking for equal rights, and the abolition of all distinction on account of color. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a petition that no State be restored to the Union without full guarantee for the future.

Also, the petition of the congregation of the Park street church, Boston, for equality before the law. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of the Assistant Assessors of New York for an increase of compensation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution for the representation in Congress of the States lately in rebellion. It provides that they shall be entitled to representation upon their adopting laws repealing all distinctions in civil rights on account of color, and conferring the right of suffrage upon all colored men who have served in the army who can read the Constitution and who pay tax on real or personal property. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) took the floor.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions on leave.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) asked leave to introduce the following:—

Whereas, The people and Government of the United States of America, are not indifferent to the patriotic struggles of the people of Mexico to establish and perpetuate their republican form of government;

And whereas, The said republic of Mexico, through its duly authorized agents, is about to issue $50,000,000 in bonds of $1000 each, dated April 1, 1866, with interest coupons attached, payable at the city of New York in gold coin, the principal after thirty years, and the interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, each of which bonds is to bear the signature of the register appointed by his Excellency M. Romero, the duly recognized Minister from the said republic; therefore be it

Resolved, etc., the Senate concurring therewith, That the payment of the aforesaid loan of fifty millions of dollars with the interest thereon, according to tenor of the said bonds, be, and the same hereby is, guaranteed by the United States of America.

Mr. Woodbridge asked that the resolution be read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Blaine (Me.)—I object to its introduction.

The Speaker—The question is, Shall leave be granted?

The tellers were ordered, and there were 40 ayes and 26 nays, no quorum voting.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio)—I understand that all that the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Woodbridge) asks, is that the resolution be introduced, referred, and printed.

Mr. Blaine—I object to the first thing being done looking to that end.

The Speaker—No debate is in order.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The vote was taken and resulted in yeas 64, nays 64. The Speaker voted in the affirmative, so that leave was granted for the introduction of the resolution, which was thereupon read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Bounties Decreed by the Imperial Government to Seagoing Vessels.

DECREE.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

Having heard our Ministerial Council, and being desirous of promoting and extending the maritime commerce of the Empire by the concession of privileges in favor of seagoing vessels, we decree:—

Article 1. Bounties will be granted to vessels sailing under the Mexican flag, and engaged in ocean navigation.

Article 2. These bounties will be paid as follows:—

VESSELS BUILT IN MEXICO,

making foreign voyages beyond America, eight dollars per ton. Making voyages to the United States, the West Indies, South America and Central America, four dollars per ton.

VESSELS NATIONALIZED BY MEXICAN LAW,

making voyages beyond America, four dollars per ton. Making voyages to the United States, the West Indies, South America, and Central America, two dollars per ton.

Article 3. This decree shall take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1866.

Given in Mexico, November 1, 1865.

MAXIMILIAN.

For the Emperor, the Minister of Foreign Relations and Marine. M. DE CASTILLO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

DEATH OF PROMINENT MERCHANTS.—James Martin, one of the oldest and most respected business men of Philadelphia, died on Saturday last. He was born in Rahway, N. J., in 1789, but removed to this city when a boy. He entered mercantile life before attaining his majority, and in 1810 became a member of the firm of Thomas, Shreve & Co.; in 1812 Mr. Shreve died, and the firm name was changed to Thomas & Martin, and so continued for half a century. Mr. Martin was originally engaged in the importation of East India goods, but when the manufacture of American goods had become successfully established, he was among the earliest to turn his attention to this branch of trade. The firm of Thomas & Martin established the second domestic dry goods house in the city of Philadelphia, and were located in Front street, near Arch, and have the honor of having begun the sale of the manufactures of the first cotton factory that used the power-loom in the United States, which was located at Waltham, Mass. Mr. Martin devoted his entire life to mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the Society of Friends, retiring and unostentatious in his manners, but greatly esteemed for the urbanity of his daily life and the strict integrity which marked all his business transactions. He was frequently offered public positions, but invariably declined. He was one of the Directors of the United States Bank while it was in existence, and more recently occupied a similar position in the Philadelphia Bank. Since 1861 he has not been actively engaged in business, owing to the infirmities of age and an easy competence. He was an admirable specimen of the old style of merchants, whose fame depended upon earnest and indefatigable exertion. Mr. Martin was one of the most liberal contributors to the benevolent institutions that we had in our city, and his loss will be seriously felt in many of our public institutions. His funeral occurs on Tuesday next.

Stephen G. Fotterall, at one time an extensive merchant in this city, was buried this morning from his residence in Spruce street, near Ninth. Mr. Fotterall commenced business in Second street, near South, succeeding his father, who was a highly esteemed merchant. Afterwards, in connection with his brother, he was engaged in business in Liverpool, and amassed a large fortune there. Subsequently, they commenced business in New York, and after a time retired upon an ample competency. For the past twenty years Mr. Fotterall has been out of business, enjoying the fruits of his successful and enterprising operations. He was of a genial temperament, and was greatly respected by a host of friends.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK ON A COLORED CHURCH—THE RINGLEADER ARRESTED.—Last evening, about nine o'clock, a number of the members of the colored church, in Eighth street, above Shippen, were assembled in the vestibule of the church, engaged in conversation, when a party of roughs entered and commenced an indiscriminate attack on all present. A scene of much excitement ensued, during which several of the church party were severely handled. One colored man, bearing the illustrious appellation of George Washington, was severely cut in the eye, and an attempt made to stab him in the breast, but without effect, the knife only penetrating as far as his underclothing. Another member of the congregation received a cut in the side.

Sergeant Neff happened to be passing the church at the time, and mixing in the affray arrested a man named James J. Devitt, who was evidently one of the ringleaders. The Sergeant had great difficulty in getting off with his prisoner, who is a desperate character. While proceeding to the Station House with him a number of the prisoner's party made an attempt at rescue, but the Sergeant, drawing his revolver, kept them at bay and secured his prisoner, who was taken before Alderman Tittermary, and committed by him to Moyamensing Prison.

A PUBLISHER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A few days since the Chief United States Detective, General Lafayette C. Baker, arrived in this city, and proceeded to the publishing house of John E. Potter, in Sansom street, below Seventh, for the transaction of some business. While engaged in conversation with Mr. Potter, a revolver carried by General Baker accidentally dropped on the floor, and exploding, the ball passed through the fleshy part of Mr. Potter's leg, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT FOR A LIGHT OFFENSE.—A young Irishman yesterday stole the sum of twenty-five cents from another man in the Seventh Police District, for which offense he was taken before the Alderman of said district, who committed him to prison in default of $400 bail. The offense certainly was not of a very grave character, but probably the Alderman desired to impress on the mind of the defendant the truth of the couplet, that

"He who stoops to steal a pin,
In time will steal a grea er thing."

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Southern Mail Steamship Company was held to-day for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Messrs. Henry Winsor, Frederick Collins, James A. Wright, Stephen Flanigan, Winfield S. Russell, A. F. Chesebrough, Richard Wood.

SELLING A POOR HORSE FOR A GOOD PRICE.—A man named J. Gunsenhouser sold a man a horse for $160, representing him to be in sound condition. It subsequently appeared that the horse was badly affected with the "heaves." The disposer of the useless animal declined to make any restitution, when he was arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed him to prison.

ASSAULT ON A SMALL CHILD.—A man named Nathan Launbacher was arrested yesterday for committing an aggravated assault on the person of a little girl, nine years of age, at a lager beer house, in the Nineteenth Ward. The wretch was taken before a neighboring Alderman and committed to prison to answer.

RUN OVER AND INJURED.—James Stradling, fourteen years of age, fell from a wagon this morning at Otis street and Frankford road, and was run over and severely injured about the loins. He was conveyed to his home in Laurel street.

STOLE SOME MEAT AND LARD.—Mary McGunn stole a quantity of meat and lard from the Farmers' Market, on Saturday afternoon last, for which she was taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed her to answer.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Rev. Henry Snyder, a gentleman well known in the religious circles of this city, suddenly disappeared last week. He was the Chaplain at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, and started for New York, but is supposed to have fallen overboard and been drowned. Mr. Snyder was for many years Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College at Canonsburg, in this State, and afterwards principal of a female seminary at Bridgeton, N. J. He was a gentleman of vast scientific attainments, and devoted himself entirely to his profession. For this reason his peculiar merits were not made prominent, and the modesty of his demeanor was a drawback to his popular appreciation. In the immediate circle of his friends he was highly esteemed, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held to-day at the office of the Company, Third street and Willing's alley. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Messrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris; Alexander Nimick, Pittsburg; Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—This organization have determined to visit Harrisburg during the session of the Gubernatorial convention, which convenes on Wednesday next. A notice in another column will indicate the programme, and the members of the Club can make such arrangements as may be needful to carry out the proposed plan. The coming Convention promises to be one of the most interesting and important ones ever held in our State.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.—A large amount of dry goods, damaged at the late fire at the premises of James, Kent, Santee & Co., will be sold by auction on Thursday and Friday next, by Messrs. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

NAPOLEON TO THE AMERICANS.—

"My people, sirs, have got a notion
That, if I call back o'er the ocean
My troops from Mexico,
'Twill be 'cause I'm afraid of *you*,
Which, though it may be pretty true,
I don't want them to know.
The fame of France you have made less,
For, even in the styles of *dress*,
In which we used to outshine all,
We're rivalled by your Tower Hall!"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & Co.

A NOBLE ACT.—BENEFIT FOR THE FUND IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF FIREMEN KILLED AND INJURED AT THE LATE CONFLAGRATION.—Messrs. Grover & Sinn, managers of the New Chesnut Street Theatre, have made arrangements to give grand extra performances at that theatre on next Tuesday (to-morrow week) afternoon and evening, the 13th instant, in aid of the fund to be distributed among the families of those brave and self-sacrificing firemen who were either killed or injured at the late great fire at Third and Race streets. The object alone has sufficient merit in it to attract an immense patronage, and in addition we are pleased to announce that every artist and attache of the theatre has volunteered for the occasion. The programme in process of arrangement will be very attractive. It is not necessary for us to speak in detail. The announcement in another column will give particulars.

WILL OPEN on the 5th instant one case very fine double width all-wool Delaines, all the new and choice shades, at 90 cents per yard, the same as are now being sold at $1 15.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—
(Irish Harp.)
FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

All of the Circles and Squares will be called into requisition the coming week to take action on the new styles of Spring Clothing now being daily added to the stock of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One price, under the Continental. Immediate action is the word.

"Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the stock of clothing lower!"

Call at once.
By an order of the RIGHT TONE.

IMMENSE SALE OF MIRRORS.—On Saturday evening we stopped in Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, and viewed one of the largest assortments of mirrors that have ever been exhibited in this city. They are all of first quality, and manufactured expressly for private sales. Persons about furnishing houses should call in and examine them; they are all ticketed, and marked with the size, including frame. All of them will be sold without reserve on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock. The above are from the well-known establishments of J. Cowpland, C. Newland & Co., and George C. Reukauff.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and singers will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the *Troches* are effectual.

THREE BALES Paris, Organdy, and Jaconet Lawns, the latest patterns, comprising some of the richest designs imported. Prices reasonable.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

STICK A PIN THERE.—At No. 957 N. Ninth street, Mr. Alter's coal yard, you can save a good deal of money in the course of a year. You get here pure coal, of the best quality, and just weight, as low as is asked by irresponsible parties for a much inferior article. Mr. Alter is long sighted and sagacious, and has built up a splendid business. Branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SHIRRED MUSLINS, Tucked Muslins, Tape Checks, Nainsook, Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, soft finish Cambric, Pique, Buff Marseilles.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs, every variety of style finished with the greatest accuracy, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare opportunity for those who desire pictures.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

MARRIED.

TITTLE—HOWE.—On the 27th of February, by Rev. G. Alexander Peltz, Mr. GEORGE W. TITTLE and Miss SUSAN HOWE, both of Philadelphia.

TOMER—GROVE.—On the 22d of February, at the Ashland House, by the Rev. G. W. Smiley, Mr. LOUSER TOMER to Miss EMMA GROVE, all of this city.

DIED.

BARRINGTON.—On the 2d instant, HENRY STRONG, son of Samuel and Eunice Barrington, aged 16 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOOTH.—On the 2d instant, SARAH ANN, widow of the late Thomas L. Booth, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 Laurel street, below Second, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CARRYL.—On the 3d instant, EDWARD W. CARRYL, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, No. 1018 Walnut street.

DICKENS.—On the 3d instant, MARY ANN, wife of Elias Dickens, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 109 Union street, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HOYT.—Suddenly, March 3, ELIZA MATILDA, wife of Daniel Hoyt, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 910 Thirteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LENOX.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Martha Lenox, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

TIERNEY.—On the 5th instant, MARTIN TIERNEY, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, St. Francis Sodality, and St. Vincent de Paul of St. Francis' Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 408 N. Twenty-Fourth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 91, are requested to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Tuesday next, March 6 at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES V. THOMAS.

By order of the W. M.
R. LLOYD LEE, Secretary.

The Order generally are invited.

MARK YOUR OWN LINEN AND CLOTHING with Indelible Ink, by having a small Stencil, which does it neatly and quickly in script or printed letters, German or English text. They are furnished to order by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

KEY-RINGS AND TWEEZERS, OF VARIOUS patterns, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BUTCHERS' BOW SAWS, BAY STATE Steels, Beatty's Cleavers and Choppers, Sticking, Skinning, and Steak Knives Iron and Tinned Meat Hooks, Ham Testers, Tinned Cheese Knives, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
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JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

AUCTION SALES.

IMMENSE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,
WILL SELL

On Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock,

BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,

The very large Stock of DRY GOODS of MESSRS. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

Partially damaged by the late fire.

A large portion of the stock but little if any injured. The attention of the trade is solicited as being well worthy their notice. 3 3 6trp

THE GREAT FIRE ON THIRD STREET.
DAMAGED GOODS
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The immense stock of MESSRS. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

Partially damaged; a large portion but little if any injured, will be sold at auction by catalogue, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9, by Messrs. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. 3 5 4t

B SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.

JOINT SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING-GLASSES, PIER TABLES, BRACKETS, ETC.

From the establishments of Joshua Cope and No. 53 S. Fourth street; George C. Reukauff, No. 920 Arch street; C. Newland & Co., No. 604 Arch street, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Thursday Morning,

March 8 at 10½ o'clock.

Included will be found mantel and pier glasses of fine gilt, rosewood, and walnut frames of all sizes in pairs, and single; looking glasses of all sizes and descriptions, open for inspection on Monday afternoon, with catalogues. Sale without reserve. 3 3 4t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND FIXTURES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Twelfth and Girard streets.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the buildings and Fixtures belonging to the Government, known as Beverly Hospital, as follows:—

8 Frame Buildings,	2 Galvanized Iron Boilers,
2 Frame Sinks	3 Tin Coffee Boilers,
9 Sentry Boxes,	1 Iron Hopper,
180 Benches,	40 Brass Stop and Bibb Cocks
5 Tables,	1 No. 3 Worthington Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Guage,
108 Trussels,	1 Cast Iron Stove,
3 Iron Wash Troughs,	1 Wooden Tank, holding 18,000 gallons
1 Case of Drawers,	24 Cords Pine Wood.
2 Cases Pigeon Holes	
1 Desk,	
3 Iron Wash Stands,	
3 Iron Soil Containers,	
6 Iron Ranges,	

ALSO,

21 feet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318 feet ½-inch ditto; 204 feet ½-inch ditto; 33 feet 3-inch Cast Iron Pipe; 30 feet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet ½-inch ditto; 66 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Gas Pipe; 56 feet 1 inch ditto; 1 Water Closet Plunger; 1 Stop Cock Key.

The buildings contain about 51,775 feet Rough Boards, 20,745 feet Flooring Boards, 35,426 feet Hemlock Scantling, 694 feet Shelving, and 40 feet Office Railing.

The 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for the sale.

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army. 3 5 5t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. B. HORN and T. M. HOLL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All having bills against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same will pay Mr. M. B. HORN, who will continue the business at No. 838 SANSOM Street, below Ninth.

3 5 3t] M. B. HORN,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1866. T. M. HOLL.